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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 23, Iss. 13)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 23, Iss. 13)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

**NLRB Orders Firm  
To Recognize ILGWU**

The National Labor Relations Board announced an order on June 26 requiring Romie Dress Co., Penningsville, N. J., to disestablish the Independent Workers of Salem County as a collective bargaining representative. Upon request the firm must bargain collectively with the South Jersey Joint Board, ILGWU, as the sole representative of all the company's employees at the Penningsville plant.

**3,550 HOLD LINES  
AT 2 LARGE KNT  
PLANTS IN SOUTH**

"Back to work" movements engineered by management flopped miserably last week as ILGWU strikers in two of the country's largest knitting mills, tinured with both plants shut tight. It is obvious from the solid picket lines, enlivened by singing

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**Our Line Is Unchanged****An Editorial**

The swiftly moving events in the world arena are posing bewildering questions to a lot of people in America today. The sudden decision of Hitler to destroy the Soviet armies in his rear before undertaking an all-out assault on Britain has semerashed Stalin's disciples in our country into a new "line." The Communists, who only yesterday were making common cause with the most rabid isolationists, shouting "war-monger" at us and actively encouraging strikes and bottlenecks in defense industries, today are howling for all-out military and financial aid to Russia.

Tomorrow they may attempt to woo us into another "popular front." They may strive to create a fresh intellectual black-out to mask themselves as our "allies" in the labor movement. What shall our attitude be towards this newest Communist maneuver?

We do not presume to answer this question for the whole trade union movement. But we, in the ILGWU, have had our full share of experience with the American Communists. We fought them relentlessly in the period when they all but captured and destroyed our organization and we have combatted their in-

(Continued on Page 3)

designed to intensify the sympathy of the communities, that the workers will not go back to work without an ILGWU contract.

The two plants, both in Tennessee, are the Standard Knitting Mills of Knoxville, and the Signal Mills of Chattanooga. The first plant employs 2,800; the second, 700. Organizers John A. Marsh, in charge of both walkouts, reports that the strikes are in first-rate shape. The general labor movement is giving important assistance, he said.

In the Standard Mills a "back to work" movement initiated by the (Continued on Page 2)

**Knitted Underwear  
Committee Acts for  
40-Cent Minimum**

A minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for workers employed in the knitted underwear, commercial knitting and men's woven underwear industries was recommended to United States Wage and Hour Administrator General Philip B. Fleming by Industry Committee No. 28, which met in Washington, D. C. for three days beginning June 16.

The case for a 40-cent minimum in those branches of the industry within the jurisdiction of the ILGWU was presented by Dr. Lazare Teper, the union's research director. Meyer B. Eliazoph, executive director of the Allied Underwear Association which is under contract with Local 62, also appeared in support of a 40-cent minimum as did representatives of the AFL and CIO textile workers' unions and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Opposition to the proposed minimum was voiced by representatives of the Underwear Institute.

In arguing the ILGWU case Dr. Teper stressed the fact that even a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour (Continued on Page 2)

**Kolodney & Myers  
Strike Solid As  
10th Week Starts**

The strike at the Kolodney & Myers dress plants in Hartford and New Britain, Conn., is continuing unabated.

The Kolodney factories were the first, among the big non-union plants to respond to the call for organization issued last March by the leaders of the Eastern dress organization campaign. The Kolodney workers have met the die-hard resistance of their employers to collective bargaining with a marvelous display of courage and with a determination to win a piece of equality with all the organized workers in the dress industry.

At this writing, the Kolodney strike goes into its tenth week. During this entire period not a break has been reported in the ranks of the strikers while progress in the Kolodney plants has virtually been brought to a standstill.

**Ten June Brides—One Shop**

Cupid worked on a mass production basis in the Mitchell Schneider underwear shop in New York City last month. Ten girls promised to love, honor and obey and here is the entire group of brides. All are members of Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Union, Local 62. Vice President Samuel Shore, manager of the local, insists that his members have the highest per capita marriage rate in the ILGWU.

**UNITY VACATION PLANS HIT  
NEW HIGH IN INTEREST, FUN**

Everything From Dorothy Thompson to Expanded Sport Facilities Await Guests Tasting Delights of Enlarged ILGWU Resort

The real Summer season at Unity House gets under way at a bang-up Fourth of July week-end program which will set the tone for the rest of the hot-weather months. A water carnival and tennis exhibition top the list of spectator sports; a special performance of the rip-roaring farce, "Charlie's Aunt," a tingling revue entitled, "The Rhythm is Red, White and Blue" and special movie screenings head the list of interesting entertainment.

**Kay-Dunhill Long  
Branch, N. J., Strike  
Settled on June 17**

The bitterly contested strike in the Kay-Dunhill dress plant at Long Branch, N. J., which lasted six weeks, ended on June 17 after the firm signed a union agreement guaranteeing a closed shop, a 40-hour week to replace the 44-hour week hitherto in force, and a raise in earnings to all employees. Impartial machinery to settle disputes was also agreed upon.

The strike was carried through as part of the dress drive in the East-Peek territory inaugurated last March. Vice President Charles Zimmerman and Louis Stulberg, leaders of the campaign, negotiated the settlement. The Kay-Dunhill workers ratified the agreement on June 18.

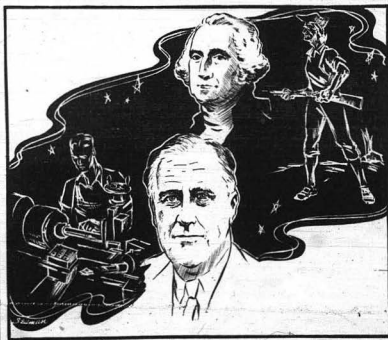
Active in the management of the strike in Long Branch were Herman Brodia, Anne Ramsey, William Matheson, Jack Kagan, May-Powell, and Josephine DeVechio.

**Sheldes, Junior, Big  
Dress Producer, Signs  
Pact for 500 Workers**

Azul Dick, Inc., prominent dress jobbing firm of 463 Seventh Avenue, New York City, signed a union agreement last week for more than 500 employed in contractor plants in Fall River and New Bedford, Mass.

The Dick firm, known in the trade as Sheldes, Junior, until two years ago had a labor contract with the ILGWU. The present agreement was consummated without a strike after negotiations by Vice President Charles Zimmerman and Louis Stulberg. The firm manufactures a \$2.75 line.

The Dick firm joined the manufacturers' association and obligated itself to conform to all work terms under the collective pact.

**Roosevelt Calls for "Renewed Faith" in July 4th Statement**

Said the President:

The approach of Independence Day this year will kindle in all American hearts an appreciation of the dark days that preceded and followed July 4, 1776. These were the times that tried men's souls even as are these times in another crisis in American life.

But these days are also days of hope and as the birthday of American Independence draws near it is to defend and perpetuate those inalienable rights which found true expression in the immortal Declaration. These words never had a deeper or more solemn meaning for America than they have in this hour of anxiety and peril.

The Fourth of July has always been a happy festival, a day of joy and exaltation in which all Americans have caught something of the spirit of liberty which the Fathers of the Republic proclaimed to all the world on that midsummer day in Philadelphia in 1776. It has been essentially a home festival.

I am glad, therefore, to learn that the Office of Civilian Defense is to hold the nation this year in a grand celebration to liberty on the Fourth of July. I commend this celebration to Americans everywhere in the end that in this solemn commemoration we may find renewed faith in the blessings which are ours because of the struggle and sacrifice, the courage and fortitude and wisdom of those who made this nation a reality.

## UNITED UNDERWEAR COMMITTEE MOVES FOR 40-CENT MINIMUM

(Continued from Page 1)  
Is insufficient for "the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers," the attainment of which was sought by Congress in passing the Wage and Hour Law. He pointed out that the wage presently paid to workers in shops operating under contracts with the ILGWU are such that a 40-cent minimum will require no large backpayment to the wage workers. Exports under state minimum wage laws, the NRA and the Wage and Hour Law to date was reviewed to show that the industry is able to absorb sizable increases in wages without any curtailment of employment resulting therefrom.

The committee, made up of representatives of the public, labor and the employers in equal numbers, voted 17 to 7 in favor of a 40-cent minimum. The recommendation is expected to result in wage increases to 15,000 of the 60,000 workers employed in the industry covered. In the knitted underwear and commercial knitting industries the proposed minimum is 6 cents higher than the 35-cent minimum now in effect. The present minimum for men's woven underwear is 32½ cents.

The committee's recommendation is now in the hands of General Fleming who has announced a public hearing on the recommendation will be held on July 9. If approved by the Administrator, the new minimum is expected to go into effect on November 17.

The 24-person committee consisted of the following members:

For the public—William E. Sumner, associate industrial chairman, Textile Institute, Philadelphia; Philip Taft, assistant professor of economics, Brown University; Dr. Henry D. Wolfe, professor of economics, University of North Carolina; Myrtle Brooks, department of sociology, Alabama College for Women; John De Q. Riggs, headmaster, St. Paul Academy; St. Paul, Minn.; Mary Barnett Gilman, assistant professor of economics, University of Chicago; Dr. William Haver, professor of economics, University of Michigan; Frank V. Morley, Harcourt, Brace & Co., N. Y.

Labor representatives were: David Dubinsky, president, ILGWU; Samuel Shore, vice president, ILGWU; John E. Martin, southeastern regional director, ILGWU; Emil Steve, general president, United Workers Union of America; Joseph R. Warr, vice president, TWU; Mrs. Willie M. Watson, TWU, Anniston, Ala.; G. M. Fox, president, United Textile Workers of America; and Dorothy Bellman, member of general executive board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Employer representatives were: E. B. Boynton, Newton, Mass.; Ralph M. Jones, Utica, N. Y.; Robert Reisman, Knoxville, Tenn.; T. O. Moore, Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. H. Maglier, N. Y.; William Sawyer, N. Y.; R. E. Sims, Piqua, O.; and Ethel Schneider, N. Y.

On the subject of learners the committee recommended favorable consideration for allowing an increase from 5 to 10 per cent in proportion of learners employed at less than the minimum in any one plant.

## Snow Suits Win Wage Boost In All Contractor Shops

Snow Suit Workers' Union, Local 102, won a 10 per cent increase in wages last month for the 1,900 workers employed in the shops of the Infants' and Children's Novelty Association, a contractors' group.

This increase became effective on June 16. The wage grant containing a further provision that the union may reopen the wage question and ask a further 5 per cent wage increase on or about August 15, should conditions warrant.

Vice President Jacob J. Heller, manager of Local 102, stated that similar increases are being sought from other shops employing the balance of the 2,500 workers in this branch of the industry.

## Belle Pact Signed In ILGWU Offices

The union agreement between the ILGWU and the Belle Knitting Mills of Sayre, Pa., covering more than 1,000 workers, was signed on Monday, June 30, in the general offices of the International.

Among those present were President Dubinsky, Vice President Elias Rosenberg, director of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department under whose supervision the 8-day strike was conducted, and Elias Lieberman, ILGWU attorney.

The agreement, which will run for three years, provides for a union shop, an all-round 10 per cent wage increase and vacations with pay, as well as a 40-hour week.

## 125 Undie Workers At Unity Week-end

More than 125 members of Local 62 attended the underground workers' fourth annual week-end at Unity House, June 13-15. Most of the girls were new members who had joined the union during the past three years and had never before to Unity before.

Expressing their delight at the opportunities Unity House afforded for a joyous week-end, many of the girls have asked Local 62's Educational Department to arrange another week-end before the summer is over.

## VACATION PLANS INTEREST, FUN NEW HIGH IN PERCENT, FUN

(Continued from Page 1)  
The real, the heart of the ILGWU's cool Summer home will be keeping in touch with the momentous events now changing the face of the world. Herman Lieberman, Unity House educational director, has arranged for a series of lectures by a group of famous speakers and noted public figures.

Newbold Morris, president of the New York City Council, will talk during the July 4th week-end. During the July 5th week-end, Dorothy Thompson, world's most famous woman columnist; Fannie Hurst, internationally known novelist; Professor George Counts and Eric Gutkind, Columbia University; Dr. Henry B. Kravis, foreign news reporter, Columbia Broadcasting System; Elias Tarkat will continue his popular talks on contemporary literature. Brother Lieberman also announces that the rich record album collection that means so much to us with a dozen or more additional. Activity, sports and entertainments are of course the order of the day and nights at Unity. But for the disciples of Ted and Eleanor and the basic things that make a vacation worthwhile there is the superabundance of Unity in the real person, the comforts of splendid

## Paid Vacations for Corset Workers



Manager Abraham Snyder of Local 32 distributing checks for paid vacations of the corset workers' headquarters, June 24. The local won paid vacations in its last contract. The Yette Riff, secretary of the executive board, getting the first check.

## KNITWEAR STRIKES IN KNOXVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA, TENN., IN EXCELLENT CONDITION, JOHN S. MARTIN REPORTS

(Continued from Page 1)  
firm "at week resulted in only a few hundred of the women workers re-entering the plant. However, as the three basic crafts of the plant—cutting, knitting and finishing—remains completely tied, the small percentage inside the plant finds no work to engage in. "The boast of the firm that it has 70 per cent of the people back at work is obviously a lot of moonshine," Martin comments.

In Chattanooga the Signal Mills is shut "tight as a drum," Martin reports. The firm opened its shop last week in an attempt to create a back to work stampede but was compelled to close as not a striker returned to work. Even the office staff failed to report to work, Martin declares.

The Building Trades Council of Chattanooga last week declared a one-day holiday in support of the Signal Mills strikers. Hundreds of building workers came out on that day to take part in the Signal Mills

picketing and were greeted with great enthusiasm by the strikers.

## WAGE INCREASES FOR BARBIZON'S CUTTERS

Cutters employed at the Barbizon Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey, largest underwear producers in the country, last week received wage increases of \$2 to \$3 as a result of a supplementary agreement negotiated with the firm by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department. The agreement contains an additional stipulation that all cutters now receiving less than \$24 a week shall receive further increases of \$2 every two months until \$34 is reached.

## Lederer Bros., Detroit, Signs Closed Shop Pact

A contract was signed June 17 with Lederer Brothers, leading retail dress firm in Michigan. It provides for a closed union shop, an immediate \$10 minimum, a \$17 minimum after September 16, and one week's vacation with pay. Two hundred workers are involved. With the exception of two small shops, Detroit is completely organized, Abraham Pinkin, general organizer, negotiated the agreement.

## Knitworkers Get Vacation Money

Local 22's Art Workshop exhibition in the foyer of the Administration Building attracts the well-deserved attention of all its incoming guests. During their stay, guests return again and again for a more intensely view of this exciting group of paintings, which has been hung with balance and care that is a good example for far more pretentious exhibits.

Beth Hoffman, teacher of the group, has done an impressive job in developing a remarkable number of artists who are now well beyond the "hobby" stage.

## Shelf of Pamphlets Issued by ILGWU Current Union Drive

The Spring organizing effort was initiated by the ILGWU in various women's garment industry centers produced a shelf of printed material issued by the General Office of the union.

This "shelf" of booklets was widely distributed by the union among its organized workers through its headquarters in many parts of the country and special organizing committees. Most of the brochures were written to meet specific needs.

In addition to booklets and pamphlets, the General Office bought during the campaign a considerable amount of newspaper space in several cities where a right approach to the non-union workers had been made difficult.

In several localities the ILGWU also had radio time to put across its appeal to the workers and to present its case to the community.

Outstanding among these pamphlets are:

GOOD NEWS, No. 107, four pages with map entitled, "Dresses Don't Study Geography."

GOOD NEWS, No. 108, four pages with two-color material centers spread entitled, "Coast to Coast."

THE CHURCH AND UNIONISM, six pages, carrying pronouncements of church spokesmen on labor organization and collective bargaining.

MEET THE ILGWU, 12 pages, a thumbnail history of the union, designed for mass distribution.

KNOW YOUR 'UNIONS', a newspaper on the Negro in trade unionism.

1941 WAGES FOR 1941, miniature format, two-color illustrated brochure, designed for mass distribution.

WHY WAIT? Four pages, illustrated booklet, for wide distribution among the unorganized workers.

These pamphlets are available, in single copies without charge and in bulk at a nominal cost, to all locals and to individual ILGWU members who may obtain them from the General Office, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.

## KNITGOODS WORKERS' RAISE DEMANDS GO TO IMPARTIAL CHAIRMAN

Negotiations between the Knitgoods Workers' Union, Local 155 of the ILGWU, and the Association of Knitted Fabric Manufacturers, on the former's demands for an increase in wages have reached a stalemate, the union was told over last week to the impartial chairman for a decision.

Prof. Herman Gray, of New York University, is the Association's chairman who will rule on the dispute. A decision is expected in the immediate future.

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# THE WEST COAST

## LOS ANGELES ILGWU WINS BIG WAGE BOOST FOR CLOAKMAKERS

Following conferences with the Los Angeles Cloak Manufacturers' Association, the ILGWU Joint Board signed an agreement on June 25 which granted all coat and suit workers wage increases ranging from 10 to 15 per cent.

Simultaneously the union called a stoppage in all cloak contractor shops for the purpose of settling prices for the coming work season and to obtain wage raises similar to those granted by the manufacturers. The stoppage in the contracting shops has brought about the formation of a permanent jobbers' association in the cloak trade. Vice President Louis Levy, ILGWU head on the West Coast, is in charge of the cloak situation. The union is also conferring in Los Angeles with the local dress association for the renewal of the collective agreement which expires in July. Brother Levy has informed "Justice." Preparations for a strike, should negotiations fail, are being energetically pushed.

### Picnic for Cutters

Members of Los Angeles Cutters' Local 84, ILGWU, are making preparations to entertain more than 600 union members at their second annual picnic to be held at Griffith Park, July 27.

Games and contests are being arranged by the committees and refreshments will be served. A softball game between the ILGWU team and another topnotch nine will start at noon.

Proceeds will go to the cutters' Black Benefit Fund.

The committee includes Ben Yeman, secretary of Local 84; Dave Smith, Local 84; Jack Haas and Leo Shapiro.

## OLYMPIC SPORT TOGS SIGNS CONTRACT AS L.A. DRIVE CONTINUES

Reaching another milestone in its drive for 100 per cent organization of the women's apparel industry in Los Angeles, the ILGWU signed an agreement this week with Olympic Sport Togs.

The announcement was made by Vice President Louis Levy, Pacific Coast representative.

The agreement provides for a union shop, reopening of wage negotiations whenever the cost of living increases 5 per cent, a guarantee against wage cuts during the life of the contract, and other standard union conditions.

The firm recognized the ILGWU as the sole collective bargaining agent for the workers only after a majority had signed union cards. Negotiations for an agreement were launched immediately, and the agreement was signed within ten days.

An organization drive was started at the shop for several months under the direction of Rose Peotita, vice president and general organizer of the ILGWU, and George Wisnack, manager of the Dressmakers' Division in Los Angeles.

Under the contract the company will hire all new employees through the union, and all new employees will become members of the union. Mr. Peotita, an impartial chairman for the industry in Southern California, was appointed the official arbitrator in disputes between the union and the firm.

## Tabin & Picker "Union" Fast Failing Apart

Hundreds of employees of Tabin & Picker, largest garment manufacturing firm in the Chicago area, are resigning from the firm-sponsored, dominated union and are joining the ILGWU. The action of three leading members of the company union—Bernice Zelik, Pearl Gittler and Christine Meyers—in leaving the company union and publicly announcing that they had joined the ILGWU gave courage to intimidated Tabin employees. The efforts of volunteer workers are giving impetus to organization. In the meantime, NLRB hearings are being held.

## DEMAND HIGHER WAGES TO MEET INCREASING COSTS CHICAGO

"Among the important subjects on our agenda in Chicago at the present moment," writes Vice President Morris Bialis, "is higher earnings to balance living. This means that our business agents and price committees will have to use every possible influence to level up prices and thereby increase earnings."

"Of course, we are meeting with opposition from employers who, while not denying the fact that the cost of living has risen materially, claim that they had not taken this into consideration when they themselves sold their product for Fall delivery. Nevertheless, we have been successful thus far in obtaining better prices than we did at the beginning of the last Fall season."

"This move for the cloak trade as well as for the dress industry. In the larger cloak shops operation is already beginning and the prospects are that we shall have a fair season."

"In the dress shops the new agreement is working out quite well. The committee which is investigating cutters' wages is on the job, and many cutters have already benefited from its work in the form of wage boosts. Some cases are expected to come up for final adjustment before the impartial tribunal in the industry. All sorters, cleaners, pinners and basters have received their higher per hour minimums in accordance with the new contract."

The news that the Industry Committee No. 84 has recommended the 40-cent per hour minimum for the entire dress industry was received with great joy by the Chicago dressers. The new minimum, they realize, will greatly benefit thousands of their sister dressmakers in many shops while, at the same time, bolstering their own economic position in the places where they work."

### In Wisconsin

#### Milwaukee

In addition to the 45-week guarantee of employment and vacation with pay, the Milwaukee Joint Board's new two-year contract with the Rhea Garment Co. won substantial wage gains for the workers.

The cutters, spreaders, and shippers gained an increase of \$2 per week. The minimum for the cutters in the new agreement is \$29 per week. The rest of the workers received an increase of 3 cents an hour.

The union's conference committee consisted of Rose Marie Conliffe, Lillian Newman, Mary Mittlesteadt, Art Wasilowski, Ella Bartel, Mabel Giesler, May Giesler, and Ann Papus, headed by Benjamin Dolnik, manager of the Joint Board.

#### Racine

Local 187 was successful in obtaining a wage increase of 3 cents an hour with the Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. The agreement, which that concern will expire in January, 1942.

#### Gamson & Co.

The two-week strike in the Gamson & Co. cotton dress house, Chicago, employing 80 workers was settled June 24. The agreement called for a closed shop and wage increases averaging 15 per cent.

#### Detroit, Mich.

An agreement granting a 7½-cent per hour increase and a closed union shop was signed June 14 with the Byrdell Dress Company, manufacturers of skirts, blouses, slacks and dresses. It covers 75 employees.

#### Elgin, Ill.

The agreement with the Elgin Garment Co., a subsidiary shop of the B. G. Garment Co. of Chicago, was renewed for two years with Local 89 of Elgin, Ill. The workers gained substantial increases. Brother Harry Rufer, general organizer, and Sister Edna Walshaw of Local 90 negotiated for the union.

### In Chicago

A closed shop agreement covering 110 cotton dress workers has been signed with the Silverstein Company of Chicago. The contract calls for an immediate \$15 minimum, a \$17 minimum in September, and all other union conditions.

#### Erwin & Erwin

A short campaign in the Erwin & Erwin blouse factory of Chicago resulted in an agreement which included a closed union shop and minimum scales. Fifty workers were affected.

## OUR LINE IS UNCHANGED

(Continued From Page 1)

filtration into our union without abatement throughout the years.

Our line has not changed. We retain our unalterable opposition to every brand of totalitarianism, whether it be Fascist, Nazi or Communist. In the present world crisis we, as an outstanding American labor union, are vitally concerned with the triumph of world democracy. They, the Communists, are chiefly concerned with the saving of the Stalin dictatorship.

Nevertheless, our primary purpose is to see Hitler smashed. Hitler is fighting not only British democracy; he is out to smother every breath of human freedom all over the world. Today, with the case of a gangster, he has invaded Russia in order to make certain his ultimate victory over England and, later, over our own country. It is a total war for total world domination.

Total war means total defense. In total defense, as in war, morale and complete understanding of the immensely vital issues before us are equally as important as planes, tanks and guns. The ultimate destruction of Hitlerism and of all forms of dictatorships, we realize, can best be served today through extending full aid to all forces fighting Nazi and Fascist aggression. We are fully in accord, therefore, with the policy of our government in giving unlimited aid to Britain and to all associated with it in the crusade against Hitlerism. We are fully in accord, therefore, with giving every possible aid to Soviet Russia as she repels the bloody onslaught of the Nazi hordes.

This, however, does not mean making common cause with American Communists. Democracy is fighting today for its very life as never before. In times like these he who is not heart and soul for democracy in all its vital aspects must be counted as being at heart in the totalitarian camp. We cannot and will not make any alliances with the Communists. We cannot and will not trust them to lead the fight for democracy. We shall not relax our vigil to keep our movement clean of these nimble "line" changers.

## Cloakmakers Back L. A. Dressmakers

Two thousand Los Angeles cloakmakers at a mass meeting June 19 adopted resolutions in aid of an improved agreement for dressmakers. The dress contract expires July 1.

The cloakmakers promised "financial, moral and general support."



# "Little International"

## DRIVE IN JERSEY

Jersey Campaign Producing Good Results—Another South Norwalk Shop Is Unionized—Experience With An Intelligent Employer

By Harry Wander

V.P., General Manager, Eastern Out-of-Town Department

Our New Jersey organization drive is beginning to show results. Good results. Last week we concluded agreements with three children's and house dress manufacturers in the Newark-Orange area. One of these firms employs about 200 workers, the other two employ a total of about 150. As a story elsewhere on this page relates in detail, all of them received substantial benefits through the union's action.

At present we are negotiating with another firm employing about 250 workers, in the same section, and we hope to reach an agreement shortly.

Our intensified organization drive has also brought further results in Connecticut, where another South Norwalk firm has signed.

### A Pleasant Experience

Negotiating agreements is often difficult, but rarely a pleasure. Morris Sherman, owner of the Sherman Manufacturing Co., referred to above as employing about 200 workers, furnished us with one of the exceptions. Never in our experience have we met a pleasanter personality or a fairer employer. After the first half hour of discussion, Mr. Sherman's attitude was that the workers were entitled to all the conditions we asked for them, and that he would be ready to grant them if he did not have to compete with other firms making the same line of work. Once an employer realizes that, half the battle is over.

We got an immediate 10 per cent increase in wages for the workers.

## LONG ISLAND ORGANIZATION SHOWS GAINS

Organization of six shops employing over 350 workers and continuing drives against three others were the highlights in a report submitted last week to the Eastern Out-of-Town Department by Long Island Manager Jack Grossman. The report covered all phases of the local's activities during the past three months.

Most important of the shops unionized was the Benetton Manufacturing Company, Hicksville dress contractor employing about 200 workers, for whom a 25-cent raise and a cut in hours from 40 to 35 were obtained. Other shops unionized were the Malo Blouse Company, Jamaica; L. & J. Dress Company, Richmond Hill; Maple Dress, Hicksville; C. J. Dress, Jamaica, and Reese Procks, Corona.

Agreement with the L. & J. Dress Company was preceded by a two-week strike, and resulted in a 35 per cent increase in piece rates and a 31-hour week. A six-week strike brought the agreement with Reese Procks where a 30 per cent increase in piece rates was obtained. Similar increases were won at Maple Dress. The Malo Blouse and C. J. Dress Companies were new firms organized before they started production.

Active organization work is now being on at the National Branderie Manufacturing Company, Inwood, employing about 80 workers; Hoots Procks, Hicksville; and Blue Dale Dress, the notorious runaway shop, also in Hicksville, Grossman reported.

and numerous other benefits usually provided for in union agreements.

### Vacations With Pay

We should like to cite an example of this employer's fairness. We incorporated in the agreement a clause to the effect that at some future date we were to confer on the issue of vacations with pay. After the agreement was signed, we had occasion to visit Mr. Sherman, and at that time, of his own volition, he suggested that we work out a plan for placing a vacation-with-pay clause immediately into effect.

We hope that other employers in the area will be induced to follow his example.

## UNITY HOUSE OUTING ENJOYED BY MEMBERS ON ANNUAL WEEK-END

Some 300 active members and officers of Eastern Out-of-Town locals traveled to Unity House two weeks ago for the department's annual week-end outing. They crowded onto the tennis courts, swarmed into the social hall, overran the shuffleboard courts, waterfowl, archery range, accounted for their full share of seats at the pinhole tables, and, by common assent, had a "wonderful time."

Many younger union members, visiting Unity House for the first time, ardently praised the ILGWU's summer resort. Young and old made the most of their week-end, enjoying the meals, participating in the sports, renewing old friendships, and making new ones.

Most of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's guests arrived Friday evening, June 13, and were joined by the others on Saturday morning. Although the weather was marred by occasional showers and cloudiness, it did not seriously interfere with the various activity programs. In the afternoon a hot sun brought dozens of sunbathers out on the lawns, while others cooled themselves at the lakefront.

## BLOUSE WORKERS GET FIRST VACATION PAY

More than 2,000 blouse workers in Eastern Out-of-Town shops received their first vacation pay last week as a result of the blouse industry collective agreement signed last November. Because the vacation pay fund had been in existence for only a half year, payments averaged 80 or about half of what they will be in 1947.

## EDISON NAMES HARRY POSNER TO NEW BOARD

Harry Posner, ILGWU Plainfield manager, two weeks ago was named union representative on New Jersey's newly created State Labor Mediation Board by Governor Charles Edison. The appointment was regarded as a tribute to the ILGWU and to Posner's record in the New Jersey labor movement.

Other members on the new mediation board are Professor William Nunn, who recently assisted in settling the Kay-Dunhill strike; Reverend William L. Tucker, Judge Bartholomew A. Sheehan, and Franklin Conklin Jr.

Managers of other New Jersey ILGWU locals warmly praised Posner's appointment. General Manager Harry Wander called it "thoroughly deserved."

In a newspaper interview Posner declared that he would do his best to represent labor in a constructive manner, and in such a way as to advance both labor's interest and the public good.

### Wander Lauds Holderman

Cecil Holderman, chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League of New Jersey, was warmly praised by Eastern Out-of-Town General Manager Harry Wander at a testimonial dinner to Holderman Saturday, June 21, at the Essex House, Newark, New Jersey. Wander attributed many Labor's Non-Partisan League accomplishments to Holderman's leadership. "Delegations from all New Jersey ILGWU locals were present."

## WEEK WORKERS IN EOT SHOPS GET \$134,680 IN WAGE BOOSTS

Wage increases totaling \$134,680 a year have been obtained for week workers in Eastern Out-of-Town Department shops in recent months, Israel Horowitz, the department's assistant

manager, announced last week. The wage increases, covering 1,850 week workers, resulted from a drive to raise wages in union shops. Further increases are expected during the next fortnight, Horowitz said.

Additional raises were obtained for several thousand piece workers in various garment trades under Eastern Out-of-Town jurisdiction, but these have not yet been tabulated, he was announced.

"We started this campaign for higher wages in union shops because we thought the situation warranted it," Horowitz said. "The results confirm our opinion. Although in some agreements stipulating wage standards were in force, we managed to persuade employers that our demands were justified, and the higher wages were granted. The drive is not over yet and we hope to have more good news to report in the near future," he declared.

### 10% Pay Increase In Lakewood Shop

Renewal of an agreement with the Lakewood Dress Company, New Rochelle, New Jersey, dress contractor, negotiated by Herman Sitola last week brought a 10 per cent increase for the firm's 30 workers and raised minimum wages from \$14 to \$17 a week.

## Signs of Kay-Dunhill Victory



Charles S. Zimmerman, co-director of the dress drive just closed, looks on with a happy smile as Kay-Dunhill workers who had failed to join the recent strike sign up with the ILGWU. The strike ended in a satisfactory settlement.

## NEW JERSEY CAMPAIGN SCORES 3 VICTORIES; MORE EXPECTED

Agreements with three house dress manufacturers in Orange, New Jersey, affecting over 350 workers, were signed last week, and other agreements covering large numbers of workers were expected, as the Eastern Out-of-Town's organization campaign in New Jersey moved swiftly forward.

The agreements already signed are with the Sherman Manufacturing Company, Lee Sherman Company, and B. & B. All provide for a blanket 10 per cent wage increase.

vacations with pay, four and half legal holidays with pay, job security, and a clause stipulating that wages may be revised upward if living costs rise appreciably.

Eastern Out-of-Town Department General Manager Harry Wander and Director Peter Detlefsen represented the union in negotiations.

Conferences with other firms were in progress as "Justice" went to press.

Meanwhile the organization drive continued in full swing. Eastern Out-of-Town staff organizers, under Detlefsen's supervision and assisted by a large number of active union members and by workers in the shops under organization, continued to enroll scores of additional members in a half dozen factories.

In announcing the Sherman Manufacturing Company agreement, Wander commended its president, Morris Sherman, for his cooperative attitude toward labor relations. "It is not often that we come across an employer so intelligent in his approach to labor problems and with such a sympathetic understanding of the role and importance of labor unions," he said.

Discussing the drive's rapid progress, Detlefsen said that it was not at all unlikely that 1,500 or more new members would be brought into the union before it was completed. He praised the morale and spirit of the workers and said that in almost every instance the union was being enthusiastically received.

It was expected that the Sherman agreements would favorably affect the union's efforts in other Orange plants and in those in nearby communities.

Elsewhere in the Eastern Out-of-Town Department organization activities were also moving ahead. In Long Branch, Sherman Sitola announced that an agreement with an important garment manufacturer might be forthcoming in the near future. In South Norwalk, where the big Rabbar plant was recently signed, Lou Crona reported that organization was making headway in other plants. Organizers were also working hard in Bridgeport, Long Island, and other communities.

## Department Activists Enjoy Unity Week-end



Representatives for many Eastern Out-of-Town locals gathered at Unity House, the week-end of June 13, for some sunshine, fun and chit-chat about union problems.

# NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

## DOROTHY W. ANDERSON NAMED DIRECTOR OF NEW YORK DRESS INSTITUTE AS MARKET PROMOTION CAMPAIGN GETS UNDER WAY

Mrs. Dorothy W. Anderson has been named executive director of the New York Dress Institute, it was announced from the Institute's headquarters at 1450 Broadway. In her new post, which she assumed on July 1, Mrs. Anderson will supervise the inserting of 78,000 labels annually in as many dresses produced in the New York market—although, as she herself says with a laugh, she cannot sew a stitch.

It is altogether fitting that a woman should have been picked to head the million-dollar-a-year promotion drive—for not only do women buy and wear the products of the dress industry, but they make most of the dresses as well. Union statistics show that 67,000 of the 85,000 workers in the New York dress industry are women.

Mrs. Anderson, who is short, slight and trim, has for the past two years been the fashion merchandiser for Arnold Constable & Co. She is 38 years old and has had fifteen years of varied experience in the fashion field.

In commenting on the main job ahead, which is to increase the sale of New York dresses so as to bring more work into the shops, Mrs. Anderson says, "This is the first time that we've had such an excellent set-up, with labor, the manufacturers and the consumers all in-

terested. We shall promote the making and wearing of more dresses, better styled and better made."

Mrs. Anderson believes firmly in "New York's destiny as the fashion center of the world," and she praised Julius Hochman and the Dress Joint Board for the wonderful and far-sighted job which the union accomplished in getting the Dress Institute under way.

## Rain of Leaflets Heralds New Dress Union-Style Label

Through the distribution of thousands of blue, buff, salmon and green colored leaflets, the Dress Joint Board has informed the members of its affiliated locals of the introduction of the combination union label and fashion label which is to be sewn on all dresses beginning July 1, 1941.

This union label, which has been approved by the I.L.G.W.U. and by the Dress Joint Board, is to be sewn on every dress manufactured by an employer in contractual relations with the union. General Manager Julius Hochman has written the shop chairman informing them that the Joint Board has made them the responsible representatives of the union, whose duty it is to see that no dress is worked on unless a label is supplied and attached.

The actual size of the label is about one and seven-eighths inches long by three-quarters of an inch deep. The leaflet being distributed in the shops states, in part:

"This is our union label—and from now on, every dress manufactured in all our shops must bear this label. Do not accept bundles without the label."

"The label is to be sewn on all dresses—and no dress is to leave the shop without the label."

"The million-dollar-a-year promotion fund and the union label were among the major demands of the union in the recent negotiations with the employers. We won those demands. Now let's all help enforce them."

## Promotion Chief



Dorothy W. Anderson, who will head the Dress Institute and guide the promotion of the new label.

## DRESS INSTITUTE SENDS FIRST MILLION LABELS TO N. Y. SHOPS

The promotion campaign for the New York dress industry, inaugurated by the Dress Joint Board and incorporated in the new three-year union agreement, moved into high gear this week as the first batch of a million labels was sent to the shops and the New York Dress Institute selected Mrs. Dorothy W. Anderson as executive director to coordinate the drive.

The very first labels—20 of them in all—were to be sewn on 20 beautifully styled dresses worn by 20 pretty models at the New York City Hall early this month at a ceremony designed to attain widespread publicity. The 20 dresses will represent the different price ranges of dresses, from \$1.37 to \$75, manufactured by the New York employers.

Workers from the shops were scheduled to take an active part in the history-making ceremony. Fifty girls, members of the locals affiliated with the Dress Joint Board, were selected for their beauty, skill and personality—and

from this number 20 were picked to sew on the first 20 labels. The final selection took place in the Joint Board Council Room, June 27.

Participants in the City Hall ceremony will include representatives of the union, led by President Dublin, General Manager Hochman, and the managers of the four dress locals, as well as important public officials and employers, led by Mayor La Guardia and Samuel Zabin, who is chairman of the Dress Institute.

Labor circles throughout the country were commenting on the new banner of the dressmakers—the newest union label of them all, featuring the New York skyline, the proud title, "New York Creation," and the all-important slogan: "Made under standards of I.L.G.W.U." The label comes in three colors: Black, which is the official label of the Dress Institute, and will be featured in all advertising and is being used by employers wherever possible.

White, which is available for employers who feel that white labels are preferable for certain garments.

Natural, which is available for employers who prefer to use a neutral-shade label.

All dresses, from the simplest day-time frock to the most sumptuous evening gown, will have this new union-fashion label sewn on, either at the neckline or at the placket of the garment. As one New York paper proudly editorialized, "Ninety per cent of the nation's street dresses will carry this New York Creation label. The farmer's wife in Kansas and the debutante in Philadelphia will bear New York skyline, silhouetted on a small label, on their backs."

In commenting on the new label, General Manager Hochman declared that it would not only assure the customer that she is buying a genuine New York dress, but it gives "labor's stamp of approval." "The label assures her," he said, "that her dress is of a superior standard of fashion, fit, craftsmanship and value evolved under improved and modernized standards set up by our 85,000 members through their union."

"Every year, dress manufacturers will contribute, through the purchase of these labels, \$1,000,000 to promote and advertise the New York dress industry. The purpose of this promotion campaign is to increase the volume of sales in our market so that there will be more dresses sold and therefore more work and more earnings for the members of our union."

In an official announcement on promotion and efficiency, the New York Dress Institute states:

"Although the label and the advertising and promotion of the Institute's program is the more spectacular phase of the campaign, no less important will be the drive for more efficiency within the industry. This is also provided for in the three-year agreement negotiated last February by the Dress Joint Board under the direction of Julius Hochman, who is the 'father' of the Institute's campaign. Industry meetings on the 'efficiency clause' of the agreement will be conducted soon to determine ways of aiding employers to rehabilitate the industry, modernize machinery, erect a plant adequate cost accounting systems which are now woefully lacking."

## Will Be on Millions of Dresses



**NEW YORK**  
*Creation*  
N.Y. DRESS INSTITUTE  
*Made under standards of*  
**I.L.G.W.U.**

This label will tell the women of America that New York dresses are union made.

## DRESS JOINT BOARD VOTES AID TO COUNTY REFORM REFERENDUM

The Dress Joint Board is after the tiger again—the Tammany Hall tiger, which keeps 1,000 of its henchmen on the city payroll holding out-

moded and unnecessary jobs which should be abolished. At its regular June meeting, the board of directors of the Joint Board unanimously voted to give all possible support to the County Reform Referendum which aims to do away with these do-nothing office-holders.

Workers in all the shops are being asked to support this reform movement. A letter to shop chairmen from General Manager Julius Hochman and Secretary-Treasurer Nahaniel Minkoff points out that "competent authorities estimate that the money which New York City wastes on these unelected jobholders is sufficient to build public housing projects to provide at least 5,000 working-class families with decent homes, such as Vladeck Houses."

"With this money, too," they continue, "the city could provide adequate medical care, such as medical examinations and hospitals for the poor of our city. As workers and citizens, we are vitally interested in eliminating all graft and waste from our city government. To carry this proposal, it is necessary that at least 30,000 citizens who were registered in the last election sign a petition."

The letter then outlines the twelve important rules covering petition signatures, and expresses the Joint Board's appreciation for the "prompt and wholehearted cooperation of the shop chairmen and the workers participating in this reform movement."

## Hearing on Knitting Wage Base on July 9

A public hearing on the 40-cent minimum wage recommended on June 36 by the industry committee for the knitted and men's women underwear and commercial knitting industry will be held July 9, at 10 A.M., in Room 3229, U. S. Department of Labor Building. It was announced by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division.

Henry T. Hunt, principal hearings examiner of the division, will preside.

## Dress Beauty Squad to Sew on First Labels



Twenty winners of beauty-skill-personality contest/conducted among New York's Local 22 and 87 will sew the first official "New York Creation" labels on 20 dresses at ceremonies at New York City Hall, early this month. Mayor La Guardia will preside. At extreme right is Julius Hochman, Dress Joint Board general manager.

## Local 89 Brevities

By Vanni Montana

### The Roosevelt Way

President Roosevelt's recent memorandum to the Office of Production Management hitting discrimination against loyal workers because of racial origin or color was the main topic of a speech by First Vice President Luigi Antonini on the "Voice of Local 89" broadcast Saturday, June 21. Brother Antonini who has been very active in defending the rights of workers of Italian origin to jobs in the national defense industries, greeted the President's declaration as a guarantee that such practices will soon be stopped.

"Industrialists must determine only the worker's skill and his loyalty to democracy. A worker of Italian origin or of German origin whose democratic faith is sincere, is more deserving, from the viewpoint of American democracy, than a Mayflower descendant whose democratic loyalty is doubtful," Brother Antonini said.

"We were sure the President was with us," Antonini added, "because we are fortunate to have at the White House a man whose democratic ideals resemble those of Giuseppe Maximali, the greatest apostle of democracy in the nineteenth century."

"All oppressed people and all persecuted minorities in the world have put their hopes in Roosevelt," Antonini continued. "Should Hitler win, one argument, race would be master of the world while all other nationalities would be enslaved. Italo-Americans would also be persecuted because in America they are doubly a minority—a minority as a national group and a minority by their religious affiliation. The way of justice for all is the Roosevelt way. Therefore we shall actively work for the triumph of Roosevelt's Meas."

### A Letter from Ignazio Silone

Ignazio Silone, the famous Italian anti-Fascist writer, who gave world literature such masterpieces as "Fontamara" and "Bread and Wine," and to political science such great books as "School for Dictators," recently sent a letter to Luigi Antonini, thanking him for the help received by two Italian refugees who had been personally recommended by Silone. The conclusion of Silone's letter indicates the real feeling of the Italian people.

"I have been living in the last few days," Silone wrote, "in—near the Italian border, where I go once in a while to breathe the Italian air. I found that after the misery success in the Balkans, the Italian people, like the dog of the Bible, seen affected again by their usual 'venezing'."

Translated into plain words, Silone's symbolic language means that the Italian people reject Fascist propaganda. They are more and more against Mussolini's war to make Hitler the master of Italy and the world.

### Brooks Cheers For the "Duce"

Mussolini's vituperative attacks against America and against President Roosevelt.

### "THE VOICE OF LOCAL 89"

The Most Popular  
ITALIAN RADIO HOUR  
Symphony Orchestra and  
Opera Singers of International  
Fame

### Luigi Antonini

First Vice President, ILGWU  
and General Secretary of Local 89  
in his weekly comments on labor  
and political events.

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING  
From 10 to 11  
on EASTERN HOOKUP

WEVD (1300 Kc.) New York  
WJZ (100 Kc.) New Haven  
WFSB (100 Kc.) Philadelphia

dent Roosevelt personally were given a prompt answer by Brother Luigi Antonini. Mussolini's insult, he said, did not represent the feeling of the Italian people and were made only to please Mussolini's master in Berlin.

"Mussolini spoke like a Quisling," Brother Antonini added. "The bull-dog stock of this war dared to defy America!... He said that in a war with America, Japan would support the Axis. This may be possible. One thing, however, is certain: the Italian people do not support Mussolini in this war. In a war with America, the Italian people would work and pray for America's victory. Hitler was disappointed by Mussolini in the first year of the war and will be even more disappointed in the second. Mussolini's men can may have hailed his speech with their usual 'alala.' But Mussolini's victims, the soldiers at the fronts, the prisoners, and their families at home, and we Americans of Italian origin, greeted his speech with those significant sounds which in Italy are called 'Pernach' and here in America are called 'Bronx cheers'!"

### Medical Examination

Local 89 members are reminded that according to the rules of the local's Sick Benefit Fund, they are entitled to two free medical examinations each year at the Union Health Center. Only a small part of the local's membership has taken advantage of this provision, and therefore shop chairlifts and chairmen are asked by the office to announce at shop meetings that members may have two free medical examinations at the Center each year.

### Patronize Unity House

A standard feature on Local 89's weekly radio program is a boost for the ILGWU summer home at Unity House. Members of Local 89 are urged to spend their vacations there. In addition to the many outstanding entertainment and recreation features, workers of Italian origin may enjoy food prepared by a very competent Italian chef.



### Financial Sins for Democracy

Nathaniel M. Minkoff, secretary-treasurer of the Dress Joint Board, is first in line as Defense Bonds go on sale at the Joint Board offices. Right behind him is Nathan Margolies, assistant manager of Local 22.

## MUSEUMS WILL HELP

Garment Workers Can Get New View of Their Industry and New Skill in Their Work by Viewing Thrilling Examples of Garments, Textiles

By M. D. C. Crawford

The campaign to advertise the New York market and to develop a greater efficiency in the production of garments is now getting under way. It is one of the most amazing developments in modern industrial relations. It represents a community of interest which is as unusual as it is helpful of results.

But in the long run, the importance of the New York market depends upon the knowledge and understanding, loyalty and skill of the workers in this area.

It is my hope in this article to inspire the readers of "Justice" with some idea as to their personal responsibilities in the present situation, and the opportunities that New York City's museums offer to them to improve their knowledge and enlarge their understanding of the artistic and technical history of those great arts of costume in which they are practicing professionals. They should always remember the fact that no organization can be greater than the intelligence, loyalty and understanding of its members.

A part of your personal job lies in a study of the history of your art.

You may properly ask, "Why should a member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union spend any considerable portion of his or her leisure time in one or another of the great museums in the city?"

The answer is simple. The needle industry and the closely related fabric industry are based on whim, a desire for ornament and charm, line and color. This is a round-about-way of saying that the needle industries are essentially arts dealing with esthetic as well as physical needs. The finest examples of these arts are treasured in museums.

All day long you guide machines driving needles or you use the needle without the machine, electric cutting machines, or knives, or scissors. You handle cottons, wools, silks, linens, woven fabrics, embroideries, prints, knitted textures and laces. Where did these fabrics originate as ideas? What are their intricate social, artistic and technical histories? I do not claim that all of these questions can be answered by

the most perfect museum possible for us to develop. I do not claim perfection for any of our existing museums. But I do say that in museums, and in museums more than in libraries, you will find the answers to most of the questions that come to you at one time or another as you are engaged in the process of producing apparel for the women of your own time.

It is possible for people who want to learn to be taught by people who know and who want to teach; but the first and essential necessity of this relationship is curiosity, sustained, intelligent, persistent curiosity on the part of the learner. No one has ever been able to teach a woman to sew.

It seems to me that this quality of curiosity can be inspired, enriched and sustained by some familiarity with the vast collections in our museums which are accessible to all in New York City.

In a general way museum collections are divided between the works of art produced by ancient and modern people who have a written language, and the arts of the so-called primitive peoples (often far superior to the others, but divided by the line of the phonetic alphabet). For example, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, there are great collections of fabrics and ceramics and statuary from Egypt, India and China, and from the great arts of the Mediterranean peoples (the literate peoples of antiquity), and such modern nations as Italy, France, England and the United States.

Of particular interest to the students of the needle industry are the arts of Persia, as illustrated in their beautiful miniature paintings, which show the loveliest examples of tailored made garments in fabrics. There are the Coptic cloths and ornaments of Egypt, and examples of European costumes of the 17th, 18th and the early 19th centuries.

On the other side of Central Park is the American Museum of Natural History, and further up town, at 130th Street, is the Museum of the American Indian, which contains the arts of people who had no written language. The Museum of the American Indian is devoted entirely to the primitive arts of the aboriginal peoples of North and South America. It is one of the most highly specialized museums of this kind in the world.

The American Museum of Natural History not only contains similar collections, but also collections from Siberia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific. In each of these museums reasonably priced publications and post cards are available. My suggestion would be that every serious student of costume keep a scrapbook in which these publications and post cards could be inserted with such notes of interest as may attract the attention of the student. Keeping records of this kind are worthy stimulants, not only to the imagination, but also to the memory, and until these arts belong to your own, they will not be useful to you.

You learn art as you learn a language, by assimilating the details (Continued on Page 14)

### Organization Staff in Spirited Review of Dress Drive



Managers, business agents and organizers heard reports on the recent successful dress drive from Vice President Zimmerman (left) and Brother Louis Stulberg who guided it with the cooperation of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department headed by Vice President Harry Wander and the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department, led by Vice President Elias Reiberg. The staff met in the auditorium, 3 West 16th Street, June 21. There was much spirited discussion.



## NEWS OF THE N.Y. CLOAK UNIONS

ENLIST TODAY in Your  
Union Class

"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS" is another one of the wise-cracking comedies with impossible situations that demand for

# FEATURES.

## TALKS

of the Country Talk About  
Financial Statement in  
and Admiration  
Bishop

publications, particularly the "con-  
Department pamphlets, have  
the news columns and editorial  
pictures shared that admiration.

year and showing how these funds  
were spent is to be commended and  
should be copied by all unions."

From Elkhart, Ind., Truth:  
"One of the principal causes for  
criticism of the labor unions would  
disappear if all unions would follow  
the example that one of the largest  
—the ILGWU—has just set."

From St. Louis, Mo., Star:  
"The Garment Workers' Union, in  
this as in other activities, has set  
an excellent example for other  
unions to follow."

From Douglas, Ariz., Dispatch:  
"One of the major labor union  
organizations of the nation ob-  
serves a policy that is entitled to  
commendation. It believes in mak-  
ing a statement of its financial af-  
fairs not only to its members, but  
to the world. This is the ILGWU,  
which is affiliated with the AFL.  
Apparently the habit of such re-  
ports, like water, does not flow up

From Columbus, O., Citizen:  
"The ILGWU is a big business  
institution, with large financial  
power which it exerts in the fields  
of economics and politics. By thus  
reporting to its members and the  
public it displays an enlightened  
sense of great responsibility."

From Evansville, Ind., Courier:  
"One of the largest and most-  
managed labor unions—the ILGWU  
(AFL)—has made public a most in-  
teresting financial report."

From Chicago, Ill., Tribune:  
"David Dubinsky urges all unions  
to have financial statements simi-  
lar to the one his own union, the  
AFL, has been sent, saying that this  
would make unions more care-  
ful in the spending of union  
funds, would increase public re-  
sponsibility for organized labor and  
would pressure for government regu-  
lation of union affairs."

From Philadelphia, Evening Ledger:  
"An example for all labor unions  
has been set by David Dubin-  
sky, dressed and capable presi-  
dent of the ILGWU."

"The elements could be multiplied  
indefinitely. Literally millions of  
newspaper readers have once again  
been reminded that the ILGWU is  
a magazine, not a grant and  
not union."

Did Powell a chance to crown a  
two to two tie to Glare Doud while  
the other players also indulged in  
news warbling, the fun just couldn't  
stop.

"UNDERGROUND" at the Globe  
Theater, New York, is an anti-Nazi  
film dealing with the "Freedom  
League" that started the demonstra-  
tions which derailed the forces of  
the Gestapo to broadcast anti-  
Semitic to the German people. It's a  
directed film with Philip Dorn as  
the main character.

"The film is a pattern that is no differ-  
ent from its many predecessors."

"JOHN BISHOP" at the Radio  
City, New York, is an anti-Nazi  
film dealing with the "Freedom  
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## On the Book Front

Review By  
William  
Spichardner

### Bright Was Their Destiny

By John De Meyer  
(Wilfred Paul, Inc., \$2.50)

The New England country-  
side is covered with towns like  
Ogogod which John De Meyer  
has invented. Their deserted  
mills, sun-baked and window-  
smashed, are familiar sights.  
They stand like tombstones with



honed, century-old names, re-  
minding travelers and natives  
of a more glorious past. For many  
years ago a people with the imagi-  
nation and imagination that came  
from pursuing the leviathan over  
the seven seas, turned back from  
the sea and went inland. With de-  
termination they scraped at the re-  
fractory soil and made it yield. In-  
geniously they harnessed the swift  
moving rivers and made the waters  
turn the wheels of their mills and  
factories. Shrewdly they plotted  
and reaped until their section of  
the land became the financial and  
industrial hub of an expanding na-  
tion.

But second generations, taking  
over a ready-made set-up, knew  
only the social and economic power  
that came with it. The ancestral  
imagination was championed into  
the intricacies of stock manipula-  
tion, the determination became a  
bitter resolve to hold on—no hint  
whatsoever of the power of the  
old families. And Yankee ingenuity  
at times desired and smiled at but  
always respected became hard  
and unbending.

John De Meyer's intention of  
showing the effects of these trans-  
formations on present-day New  
England life, therefore, would have  
been reason enough for an out-  
standing American novel. If done  
with the proper imagination and  
skill it would have been an im-  
portant contribution to the study of  
New England social structure and  
the problems which so often disturb  
it.

But "Bright Was Their Destiny"  
remains a concoction of stock char-  
acters, familiar plot formulas and  
surface brilliancy which never

But good enough stuff if you want  
for that kind of book. "THE  
GANG'S ALL HERE" is all about  
trunk hijacking! Maybe it's good,  
I didn't care much for it. . . . "THE  
BRIGHT VACATION" is an Eng-  
lish-made film that doesn't enhance  
good relations between the United  
States and John Bull's house. It's a  
pretty bad picture. . . . "MELBO-  
URNE THREE" finds the Christian  
playwright playing the advice-giv-  
ing son who seeks to bring his  
father back to the fold. A typical  
Christian film with Jean Herscov  
giving the role of the mother all the  
scholarship he has.

## To the Brave

By Max Press

What is there left, then, what is  
there left?  
Children wait, the strong go down,  
the world grows blood,  
The brain begins to reel, the heart  
is left.  
The children of men are toppled in  
the mud.

What is there left but to wake from  
our false dreams,  
And wend in hand go out to meet  
the pack,  
And reach that one clean bit of sky  
which gleams,  
Or stand against the wall, and go  
down, fighting back.

What is there left but to strike one  
blow and then:  
If death thrusts in the hand the  
bitter call the next you buy in the  
end.  
He shall find that we can die like  
men,  
Facing the legions of the fiend  
and standing up.

comes close to measuring up to the  
creations of its original theme.

Into the town of Ogogod named  
and run by the family of that name  
—the "Theodore and Patricia Walker  
—who were born on the wrong side of  
the railroad tracks in Boston. Con-  
ting from their Irish stock these  
two safe-but stupid representatives of  
tradition. Besides of hard work and  
fair play they come upon the scene,  
one as center of the town's two news-  
papers, the other as feature writer,  
when Ogogod is beset by strikes,  
by strikes and unemployment. They  
immediately become aware of the  
waves of immorality and hopelessness  
which, in turn, spread the people of  
the town. Tying up with the ruling  
family by marrying into it and  
working for it with Paul and These  
sons discover the causes of the  
town's difficulties. Only Grandson  
Ogogod who still remembers that his  
great ancestors were slave traders  
and run slaughter retains any of  
the old virtue, open-mindedness and  
enterprise. These tries to break  
through the petrified paternalism of  
the fathers. In the final pages with  
the symbolic death of the head of  
the family one feels that the hope-  
lessness resolved.

The author is kind to the people of  
Ogogod. The motives for their  
struggle, their discontent are not al-  
ways clearly stated. Had they been,  
the reader would have no doubt  
that "these qualities" which must  
New England great in earlier days,  
is still present in its picky time, its  
strike committees and among the  
peoples who work its farms,  
factories and mills.

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Ogogod. The motives for their  
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peoples who work its farms,  
factories and mills.

## NEEDLES & PINS

by Yomen

True, there are certain items  
which remain fixed. Whether you  
have an income of \$200 or \$20 a  
week, the gas and electric companies  
have no discretion in the matter  
of what your income is or was. You are  
now paying 41 cents for a pound of  
the same butter for which you paid  
34 cents a year ago. Eggs which  
were 32 cents a year ago are now  
47 cents. Onions (which are a stu-  
pid food, and therefore being dis-  
tributed in exchange for food  
tickets) are now up to 19 cents per  
pound. So, having scaled your  
budget for food down to 24 per cent.  
88, if you are to keep your pocket  
balanced, you will have to keep up  
with the rising prices by gradually  
eliminating all non-essentials like  
milk, cream, butter, margarine, ice-  
cream, fresh meat; the elimination  
of such extravaganzas as gloves, silk  
stockings, hosiery, movies will also  
go a long way toward insuring  
family affairs on a solvent basis.

The best way, however—and one  
which no professional economic  
budgeters have yet suggested—is  
to keep your percentages fixed, but  
increase your income instead. And  
the best way to do this is to cherish  
your talents now and in the months  
to come, because it is—and always  
is going to demand and to get for  
you the necessary increase to cover  
the high cost of being alive.



By Susan White

Eager-eyed, optimistic brigs and grooms are this year in-  
vesting in those clever little sets of budget envelopes that one  
can use—the price considerably scaled to your income. If you  
as we, belong in the lower or lowest income brackets, you'll  
find that the next you buy in the  
five-and-ten-cent store are quite  
adequate. The folder is imitation  
leather, but durable, the paper a  
real marvel, and the printed direc-  
tions on the back are words of wis-  
dom, the price of which is incalculable.

"Each person's budget," say these  
directions, "will vary with condi-  
tions of living and earning capac-  
ity." (The readers of "Justice" will  
have no trouble in quickly grasping  
the principle involved. If you are a  
family of three, with one wage-  
earner getting about \$22 a week, your  
budget will naturally differ consid-  
erably from that of a family of  
three, all wage-earners, and all  
earning \$40 a week. But . . .  
The important thing is to plan for all  
expenses and to provide for a "defi-  
nite amount to be put aside each  
week."

Apparently, most families man-  
age, without patented budget sys-  
tems, to do exactly that. For the  
wage-earner, this is a cash-and-  
carry economic system, and most  
wage-earning families have been  
managing to get along, year in and  
year out. A survey made not quite  
two years ago in New York City  
showed that the typical New York  
working class family of three, with  
two dependents, spent \$1,942 an-  
nually, and saved slightly less.  
This means that the typical Ameri-  
can family living in the sober, con-  
structive American way, would up  
at the end of the year in debt by  
about \$30 to Uncle John, or the  
furniture installment house, or . . .  
the loan shark.

Well, the remaining 10 per cent,  
the \$3 left, you must earmark  
for savings. The rug for the living  
room, the insurance for the children,  
the extra Summer curtains, the  
dishes, the pool, the pants . . . these  
will have to wait until you have  
said a solid foundation for the fu-  
ture.

As you can see, it is all a matter  
of percentages.  
True, there are certain items  
which remain fixed. Whether you  
have an income of \$200 or \$20 a  
week, the gas and electric companies  
have no discretion in the matter  
of what your income is or was. You are  
now paying 41 cents for a pound of  
the same butter for which you paid  
34 cents a year ago. Eggs which  
were 32 cents a year ago are now  
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pid food, and therefore being dis-  
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budget for food down to 24 per cent.  
88, if you are to keep your pocket  
balanced, you will have to keep up  
with the rising prices by gradually  
eliminating all non-essentials like  
milk, cream, butter, margarine, ice-  
cream, fresh meat; the elimination  
of such extravaganzas as gloves, silk  
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family affairs on a solvent basis.

The best way, however—and one  
which no professional economic  
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to keep your percentages fixed, but  
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the best way to do this is to cherish  
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## WEEK TO WEEK

**Nazi Attack on Russia Fails to Limit Determination to Defeat Hitler—Ford Contract Tops Labor News—Defense Booms**

By Leon Stein

**NEW FRONT**—Shortly before midnight last Saturday Herr Hitler swung the world around on its axis by declaring war on the Soviet Union. Swivel chair strategists and professional politicians found accustomed values changing and before the night was out black had become white, and red, blue.

Immediate reaction in this country was that Hitler had hastened the day of his own doom by creating a new Eastern front. Whether or not the "bloodthirsty guttersnipe" had undertaken the new campaign with some secret foreknowledge of a Russian weakness, the fond dreams of those who in the past months had been dundling similar thoughts had realized. Sunday morning the war, for the first time, was being fought on two European fronts.

Responsible persons in Washington were quick to realize the full import of this new development. The administration lost no time in following the lead set by Winston Churchill when on the day following the German declaration he pledged help and cooperation to any and all who sought Hitler. During the night the President also promised aid to Russia and declined to invoke the neutrality law in the German-Russian conflict.

**DEFENSE TEMPO**—In this country the defense effort took on new meaning with the emphasis more than ever on the problem of tempo. In the nation's capital the feeling that time had been gained was quickly squelched. More heartfelt was the widely accepted attitude that now was the time to redouble efforts and strike blows whose effects would be magnified by developments in the new situation.

Toward the week's end it seemed certain that aid to Russia would reach the form of machine tool shipments made possible by the further release of that nation's credits in this country. Taken at face value Russian statements indicate that the Soviets will not be in need of the kind of help we have been advancing to the British. For years they have been advertising their large volume of military equipment. Unless the British, who need the finished products of our aircraft factories the Russians will need the machine tools with which to speed up their own production and make the repairs necessitated by Nazi destruction.

**MACHINE TOOLS**—Now machine tool production is perhaps the most serious bottleneck on our industrial front. For months defense officials have been seeking ways in which to make fuller use of our own equipment. In general the problem is twofold. First, large establishments fully equipped have not been running on full time schedules. Reasons given have been that shortages of skilled labor exist and that stocks of essential raw materials are depleted.

To meet the labor shortage the War Department has stationed liaison men in each of the 48 states. Called State Advisers on Occupational Differences their task is to make real Deputy Director Hirsch's pronouncement that "it is not intelligent patriotism for an employer to refuse to require the employment of a man necessary to our productive activities." With time, it is hoped that local draft boards will become more sensitive to local labor needs.

**SKILLED LABOR**—Of growing concern to government, labor and management is the fact that raw material shortages are beginning to threaten many who are engaged in civilian production out of employment. For the most part these are skilled workers who could very easily be shifted to essential defense industries. In some cases this end is achieved by having establishments which previously turned out civilian goods switch to exclusive production. Where this cannot be done "in-shop" training can easily make these

men available where they are needed most.

**MATERIALS**—Raw material shortages are more serious and recent priority actions seem to indicate that where new sources are lacking the difference between supply and demand will be made up by curtailment of the ever growing use of substitutes and a rationing of raw materials so that first things come first. Defense officials are seeking to cushion the shock to the man on the street through several different means.

Daniel M. Nelson of the Office of Production Management has announced steps to reduce the number of styles, models and colors for certain lines of consumer goods. As an example of what he hopes will be achieved, Mr. Nelson pointed to the fact that the average store carried 27 colors of blouses in size whereas seven could still meet civilian needs and increase the number of blouses produced. Stores could thus be encouraged to reduce their stocks feeling certain that the supply of standardized items would remain steady.

**CREDIT CURB**—Civilian demand for durable goods on the other hand will be reduced by tightening up the terms of installment buying. Credit sales of furniture, washing machines, etc., will be curbed by raising down payments from nothing or 10 per cent to 50 per cent or more of purchase price. Full payment will have to be completed within a year instead of the 18 to 24 months previously allowed.

**SUB-CONTRACTING**—The second phase of the production problem is already being met by the re-examination of defense contract terms by procurement officials. It has been felt all along that more sub-contracting could bring into production a greater use of machine tools scattered among smaller establishments which have not been receiving defense contracts. These are usually too large for the small shops which must depend for each work on the crumb that fall from the overlaid tables of the big producers. Large companies have been reluctant to engage in sub-contract-

ing as this would mean sharing profits with the small fry. New contract terms will be set on a cap-plus basis with the big and little man each guaranteed his share of the profits.

**FORD**—The biggest blow in years on the American labor sector was pushed off the nation's front page by Hitler. The complete victory of union forces over Ford marks the end of an era and sets an example for those who still haven't learned that the union way is the American way.

With this settlement wasteful stoppages of production will be eliminated. In this way and not by the enactment of Vinson bills can we achieve the cooperation needed for the success of the defense effort.

**CHRISTLER**—A glaring example of management's unwillingness to cooperate is afforded by the Chrysler Corporation's refusal to comply with Administrator Henderson's request to reach price increases on new cars. In the first six months of the year Chrysler had already earned \$20,000,000 after paying income. The reduction asked for would have cut only \$4,000,000 out of a net sales take of \$750,000,000.

This is the first test of the effectiveness of that "lawyer" control upon which price regulations now rest. As in the case of the mediation board the administration will now have to show how else, aside from the pressure of public opinion, non-cooperators can be brought into line.

## AT THE MOVIES

with ALLEN SANDERS



It's not often that a man gets a chance to take a pot-shot at Adolf Hitler. But Walter Pidgeon, as the hero of "MAN HUNT" (at the Roxy Theatre, New York), gets this opportunity—and refuses to take advantage of it because, as he explains, it is merely was out on a "sporting stalk." Was "sporting stalk" or no "sporting stalk," this latest Fritz Lang thriller is full of excitement, suspense and all the drama you'd expect out of a yarn that has a man hunt for its story background. Director Lang is a master at the art of building film suspense. He creates suspense and there has not been a sitting on the edge of your chair, waiting, waiting, waiting for the inevitable climax. You bite a handkerchief nervously; you pull at a loose thread; you squirm, fidget and otherwise get as jittery as all get-out. It's what is known as dramatic suspense and Mr. Lang does a neat

job of it in "Man Hunt." Here you have the agents of the Gestapo hunting the intrepid Englishman; you find him, prove that he can sail, slowly, inescapably; the prey is cornered—and then there is a smashing climax. It's exciting stuff. Walter Pidgeon, as the Englishman, handles his best role to date with conviction and assurance; Joan Bennett, as the Cockney lass who becomes a spy, proves that she can act, given the right director; George Sanders is most villainous as the Gestapo chief, and the others in the cast are equally effective. "Man Hunt" is very, very thrilling indeed.

"BILLY THE KID" at the Capitol Theatre, New York, is Technicolor kookoo-tee that makes a hero out of a Western gunman and gives the cameraman a chance to go a-ga over some of the most beautiful scenic photography I've seen in the movies in a long time. If you like good-looking scenery, you'll get a kick out of "Billy the Kid." Otherwise it's just another Western with Robert Taylor as the laconic hero who never shoots a man in the back but is fighting on the draw.

Billy, it seems, was just twelve years old when some varmint in trousers up and shoots his dad. So Billy gets a mad on and goes out into the world determined to bring justice to evil-doers in his own quick-shooting way. You see, a fazed judge and jury had acquitted the slayer of Billy's dad. But you've seen it on defying the law forever. And so Billy meets a heroic death and everyone's satisfied—including the Kays office.

It's too bad that Mr. Taylor had to waste his talents on this one. He's really not a bad actor and he deserves something better than this at the hands of Leo the Lion. Brian Donley is the friend who brings his badman pal, Han Hunter is the public Englishman who gets shot in the back; Mary Howard is the heroine and—of all things!—Gene Lockhart is the dyed-in-the-wool villain. And if we're concerned about Latin-American good-neigh-borism, we ought to forget the part played by Frank Puglia as the typical Hollywood conception of a Mexican—hard good for nothing and unwashed. It's a lily upon the Mexicans.

But there's some swell scenery in "Billy the Kid."

"SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS" is another one of those weird cracking comedies with impossible situations but darned funny

## A Stranger Passes

By Miriam Tane

This is the moment we pause to recognize the instant of the "Vinson," in silence in which all sounds have dropped the times that sink to the bottom of soft seas.

Hands are fallen silent, in our fingertips the blood beats, and the strongest slashes are etched in machines made dead by death.

This is the moment when listening to the breath in our ears, the mind dizzies, the earth whirles, the moment before going back to the world's toil when we memorize our own death in the death of a stranger.

## MONEY

And the Editorial Page of the ILGW's Public

Terms of Print

By H.

Many special ILGW "vention books" and Educational been greeted with high praise pages of the country. Text and But it remains for a publication which can be trusted, in the ordinary sense, to not only in the great newspapers of the country but in hundreds of papers serving smaller communities. It is the ILGW's financial report.

The tenor of this comment and its importance were well summed up in a letter from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President DuRoi.

Brother Green said in part: "The publicity which was given to the report was of great advantage and of great moral value, not only to your own organization, but to the entire labor movement. I congratulate you and your associates upon the great progress which the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has made as it is reflected in this report."

Some newspaper editorial comments follow:

From Cincinnati, O. Inquirer: "The example set by David Dubinsky, president of the ILGW, in making public recently a full annual financial report of his union is one that could well be emulated by all other labor unions. . . .



this union there are no racketeering officials throwing other people's money around recklessly, no senseless activities to hide, and no funnishing where they cannot be checked."

From Philadelphia, N. J. Free Press:

"The action of the president of the ILGW in making a statement of how much dues were paid last year is a commendable step toward the organization during the past

year that more than make up for the inabilities of the plot and the general dragging out of laughs beyond their worth. Joan Bennett is the heroine who proves that she is a hard-working girl worthy of the love of the stuffy head of a stuffy Wall Street firm. Miss Bennett looks lovely; does little acting; and she doesn't have to, you know. She displays two of the loveliest limbs that ever caused a man's mind to wander. And Franchot Tone is the stuffy hero who turns out to be a pretty good guy, after all. "She Knew All the Answers" has a lot of laugh in it, so maybe it's worth a little better-than-average rating—M.L.

"ABBOTT AND COSTELLO IN 'THE NAVY'" Criticism There is the stuffy, repulsive, the least suggest of the earlier adventures of the two manies in "Buck Privates." In the current travesty on life in America's current conception of a Mexican—hard good for nothing and unwashed. It's a lily upon the Mexicans.

Both Abbott and Costello return vaudeville age after vaudeville age for this film. The last suggestion of the screen, the picture has aged and vim. When the two trying to give

## Hobbies Pay in Local 91



Clara Isaacs, Local 91 member, makes little knitted ornaments which she sells to sister volunteers for 15c. She's pinning one on Mayra Pruitt. Clara saves the money to buy Defense Bonds.

# FINANCIALS-

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

of the Country Talk About  
Financial Statement in  
and Administration  
Bishop

publications, particularly the "Con-  
stitutional Pamphlets, have  
in the news columns and editorial  
pictures shared that admiration.

year and showing how these funds  
were spent is to be commended  
and should be copied by all unions."

From Elkhart, Ind. Truth:  
"One of the principal causes for  
criticism of the labor union would  
disappear if all unions would follow  
the example that one of the largest  
—the ILOU—has just set."

From St. Louis, Mo. Star:  
"The 'HARMFUL WORKERS' Union, in  
this as in other activities, has set  
an excellent example for other  
unions to follow."

From Chicago, Ar. Dispatch:  
"One of the major labor union  
organizations of the nation ob-  
serves a policy that is entitled to  
commendation. It believes in mak-  
ing a statement of its financial af-  
fairs not only to its members, but  
to the world. This is the ILOU,  
which is admired by the A.F.A.  
Apparently the habit of such re-  
ports, like water, does not flow up  
hill."

From Columbus, O. Citizen:  
"The ILOU is a big business  
institution, with large financial  
power which it exerts in the fields  
of economics and politics. By this  
reporting to its members and the  
public it displays an enlightened  
sense of its great responsibility."

From Evanston, Ind. Courier:  
"One of the largest and best-  
managed labor unions—the ILOU  
(AFL)—has made public a most in-  
formative financial report."

From Cincinnati, O. Post:  
"David Dubinsky urges all unions  
to have financial statements simi-  
lar to the one his own union, the  
ILOU, has made public, stating that  
this would make union officers more  
careful in the spending of union  
funds, would increase public re-  
sponse for organized labor and would  
add pressure for government regu-  
lation of union affairs."

From Philadelphia Evening Ledger:  
"An example of all labor unions  
to follow has been set by David  
Dubinsky, shrewd and capable presi-  
dent of the ILOU."

"The tremendous credit to multiplied  
benefit. Literally millions of  
newspaper readers have once again  
been reminded that the ILOU is  
a magazine said, 'a great and  
good union.'"

Dick Powell a chance to croon a  
duo or two to Claire Dodd while  
the Andrews Sisters also indulge in  
some warbling, the film just moonches  
along.

"UNDERGROUND" (at the Globe  
Theater, New York), is an anti-Nazi  
deal with the "Freedom  
Station" that started the democra-  
tic world when it dared the forces  
of the Gestapo to broadcast some  
truths to the German people. It's a  
well-directed film with Philip Dorn  
stealing the acting honors. But it  
runs in a pattern that is no differ-  
ent from its many predecessors.

"THREE MENORS" (at the Radio,  
New York), brings along another  
group of Danmore Runyon characters  
to the screen for the fuller enjoy-  
ment of those who like moonlighting.  
This Runyonese personification,  
Speedy Miller, Prof. D. Gray,  
Blotch, draw chuckles out of a  
smooth bit of movie-making that  
is quite good.

ODDS AND ENDS: "MILLION  
DOLLAR BABY" relates the adven-  
ture of a gal who inherits a million  
bucks. She has no imagination  
whatsoever—just gives the dough  
away. Korta sills and rather futile.

## In the Book Front

Review By  
Miriam  
Spichandler

### Bright Was Their Destiny

By John De Meyer  
(Willford Funk, Inc., \$2.50)

The New England country-  
side is covered with towns like  
Osgood which John De Meyer  
has invented. Their deserted  
mills, sun-baked and window-  
smashed, are familiar sights.  
They stand like tombstones with



honor, century-old names, re-  
minding travelers and natives  
of a more glorious past. For many  
years ago a people with the hardi-  
ness and imagination that came  
from pursuing the leviathan over  
the seven seas, turned back from  
the sea and went inland. With de-  
termination they scraped at the  
reluctant soil and made it yield. In-  
geniously they harnessed the swift  
moving rivers and made the waters  
turn the wheels of their mills and  
factories. Shrewdly they peddled  
and regrettably until their section  
of the land became the financial and  
industrial hub of an expanding na-  
tion.

But second generations, taking  
over a ready-made set-up, knew  
only the social and economic pow-  
er that came with it. The ancestral  
imagination was channeled into  
the intricacies of stock manipula-  
tion, the determination became a  
litter resolve to hold on to—brist-  
ling any threat to the power of the  
old families. And Yankee ingenuity  
at times derided and smiled at and  
always also remained became hard  
and unfeeling.

John De Meyer's intention of  
showing the effects of these trans-  
formations on present day New  
England life, therefore, could have  
been reached enough for an out-  
standing American novel. If done  
with the proper imagination and  
skill it would have been an im-  
portant contribution to the study of  
New England social structure and  
the problems which so often disturb  
it.

But "Bright Was Their Destiny"  
remains a concoction of stock char-  
acters, familiar plot formulas and  
surface brilliancy which only rarely

"But good except stuff if you care  
for that kind of story." "THE  
GANGS ALL HERE" is all about  
trick hijacking. Maybe it's good. I  
didn't care much for it. . . "THE  
PAINTY VACATION" is an En-  
glish-made film that doesn't enhance  
good relations between the United  
States and John Bull's home. It's a  
pretty bad picture. . . "MELODY  
FOR THREE" Ends Dr. Christian  
again playing the advice-giving  
musician who smooches broken hearts  
at the end of the film. It's a typical  
Dr. Christian film with Jean Herschell  
giving the role of the medico all the  
scholastic he has.

## To the Brave

By Max Press

What is there left, then, what is  
there left?  
Children wait, the strong go down,  
The world pours blood,  
The brain begins to reel, the heart  
is left,  
The shrines of men are toppled in  
the mud.

What is there left but to wake from  
our false dreams,  
And stand in hand go out to meet  
the pack,  
And reach that one clean bit of sky  
which gleams,  
Or stand against the wall, and go  
down, fighting back.

What is there left but to strike one  
blow and then:  
If death thrusts in the hand the  
bitter cup,  
He shall find that we can die like  
men,  
Facing the legions of the fiend  
and standing up.

comes close to measuring up to  
the greatness of its original theme.

Into the town of Osgood owned  
and run by the family of that name  
come Torpe and Patricia. Walker  
were born on the wrong side of  
the railroad tracks in Boston. Coming  
from sturdy Irish stock these two  
are no blind respecters of tradi-  
tion. Devotees of hard work and  
fair play they come upon the scene,  
one as editor of the town's two news-  
papers, the other as feature writer,  
when Osgood is being disturbed by  
strikes and unemployment. They  
immediately become aware of the  
state of mind and hopelessness which,  
in turn, engulf the people of the  
town. Typing up with the ruling  
family by marrying into it and  
working for it both Pat and Torpe  
soon discover the causes of the  
town's difficulties. Only Grandma  
Osgood still remembers that her  
great ancestors were slave traders  
and run smugglers retains any of  
the old verve, open-mindedness and  
enterprise. These traits to break  
through the petrified paternalism of  
the others. In the final pages with  
the symbolic death of the head of  
the family one feels that the hope-  
lessness may yet be lifted and the  
tenseness relieved.

The author is kind to the people  
of Osgood. The motives for their  
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the social qualities which made  
New England great in earlier days  
still persist on its picket lines, its  
strike committees and among the  
polyglot peoples who work its farms,  
factories and mills.

## NEEDLES & PINS

by Yomen



## Our Womans

By Susan White

Eager-eyed, optimistic brides and grooms are this year in-  
vesting in these clever little sets of budget envelopes that one  
can buy—the price considerably scaled to your income. If you  
as we, belong in the lower or lowest income brackets, you'll  
find that the sort you buy in the  
five-and-ten-cent stores are quite  
adequate. The folder is imitation  
leather, but durable; the paper is  
real manila, and the printed direc-  
tions on the back are words of wis-  
dom, the price of which is incalculable.

"Each person's budget" (say three  
directions), "will vary with condi-  
tions of living and earning capac-  
ity." (The readers of "Justice" will  
have no trouble in quickly grasping  
the principle involved. If you are a  
family of three, with one wage-  
earner getting about \$20 a week, your  
budget will naturally differ considerably  
from that of a family of three,  
all wage-earners, and all earning  
\$40 a week.) But . . . The  
important thing is to plan for all



expenses and to provide for a definite  
amount to be put aside each week.  
Apparently, most families man-  
age, without patented budget sys-  
tems, to do exactly that. For the  
wage-earner, this is a cash-and-  
carry economic system, and most  
wage-earning families have been  
managing to get along year in and  
year out. A survey made not quite  
two years ago in New York City  
showed that the typical New York  
working class family of three, with  
two dependents, spent \$1,642 an-  
nually, and earned slightly less.  
This means that the typical Amer-  
ican family, living in the sober, con-  
structive American way, wound up  
at the end of the year in debt by  
about \$80 to Uncle Sam, or the  
furniture installment house, or . . .  
the loan shark.

But, you June brides and grooms,  
you who are (or hope to be) (Middle  
Income), you are ambitious; you  
don't wish merely to exist, you want  
to build for the future, you want to  
live in style.

Well, the remaining 10 per cent,  
the \$2 still left, you must earmark  
for savings. The rug for the living  
room, the new dress, the new car,  
the extra Summer curtains, the  
dishes, the pots, the pans . . . these  
will have to wait until you have  
had a solid foundation for the fu-  
ture.

As you can see, it is all a matter  
of percentage.

True, there are certain items  
which remain fixed. Whether you  
have an income of \$300 or \$30 a  
week, the gas and electric companies  
know no distinctions, no restrictions,  
what your income is or was, you are  
now paying 41 cents for a pound of  
the same butter for which you paid  
32 cents a year ago. Eggs which  
were 23 cents a year ago are now  
47 cents. Onions (which are a sur-  
plus food, and therefore being dis-  
tributed in exchange for food  
tickets) are now up to 10 cents per  
pound. So, having soaked your  
budget for food down to 10 per cent  
(\$6), if you are to keep your budget  
balanced, you will have to keep up  
with the rising prices by gradually  
eliminating non-essentials (like milk,  
oranges, lemons, lettuce, to-  
matatoes, fresh meat; the elimination  
of such extravaganzas as gloves, silk  
stockings, tobacco, music will also  
go a long way toward putting your  
family affairs on a solvent basis.

The best way, however—and one  
which no professional economist or  
budgeteers have yet suggested—is to  
keep your percentages fixed, but  
increase your income instead. And  
the best way to do this is to cherish  
your union now, and in the months  
to come, because it—and it alone—  
can increase your income and give  
you the necessary increase to cover  
the High Cost of Being Alive.

# IN THE SOUTH WEST

## ST. LOUIS COTTON SHOP SIGNS FIRST PAID VACATION CONTRACT

By Meyer Perlestein, V. P. Southwest Regional Director

Vacation with pay as a principle in union contracts has fully broken the ice in the St. Louis cotton dress market.

Many contracts in the cotton dress and undergarment industries coming up for renewal, the establishment of the principle is regarded as of great importance. The Novity Frocks contract included many other improvements, in addition to yearly paid vacations for all workers in the employ of the company a year or more. The agreement provides for a minimum salary rate of 40 cents with a stipulation that if the legal minimum is reached above 35 cents per hour, a minimum set forth in the contract must also be increased. Other provisions include: piece workers may not be called to the shop for less than one-half day's work or one-half day's pay; all new workers must be paid for idle time in the shop if it totals more than 15 minutes a day; a timing system for setting production based on the average earnings of the selected times plus a 10 per cent allowance for unavoidable delays and a 10 per cent increase of \$1 and \$2.50 a week for new workers, cutters and cloth spreaders. The minimum rate for cutters is set at \$40 per week; the minimum scale for cloth spreaders, at \$25.

The agreement is to run for two years and gives the union the right to reopen the wage question at the end of the first year.

Cotton dress and underwear workers in St. Louis consider the paid vacation clause a precedent for their contracts now to be negotiated.

### Altan Anniversary

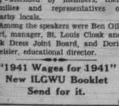
A five-year period of ILGWU unionism in Altan, Illinois, was celebrated at a large Local 202 gathering. Attended by members, their families and representatives of nearby locals.

Among the speakers were Ben Oiler, manager, St. Louis Cloak and Hat Dress Joint Board, and Doris Preiser, educational director.

### "1941 Wages for 1941"

New ILGWU Booklet Send for it.

### Active in "182"



### Members Like Her



Mary Sieber, member of Local 104 and chairlady of the Laura Lee Dress, who is highly regarded by her fellow unionists.

## DEMANDING WAGE INCREASES IN ALL MINNEAPOLIS TRADES

Wage increases and paid vacations topped the list of union demands at conferences with three groups of manufacturers in Minneapolis. The first conference was held Friday, June 20.

The contract signed 18 months ago gave the union the right to reopen the wage question in the month of June yearly. The union advised the group that the increased cost of living made a 10 per cent wage increase necessary. After a lengthy discussion the manufacturers promised an early answer.

At a conference with Boulevard Frocks, a large cotton dress shop, the firm insisted that it could not increase wages but offered a paid vacation clause.

Following this conference, an investigation revealed that piece workers averaged less than 45 cents per hour. The union advised the company that average earnings must be increased to that minimum. The company manufacturers drove up to and including \$30 per dozen.

Three cloak manufacturers were informed at a conference that the union was insisting on a 10 per cent wage increase and paid vacations. A meeting of the Twin Cities Joint Board attended by the executive boards of the locals, shop chairmen and price committees, held Thursday, June 18, unanimously approved the course of negotiations stressing wage increases.

### Chanute Renewal

The union has called upon the Baker Manufacturing Co., Chanute, Kansas, to include higher wages, paid vacations and other improvements in a new agreement. At a special meeting of Local 270, the following were elected as a negotiating committee together with the officers of the union: Lucy Taylor, Lois Koster, Jessie Malcolm, Lily Gray and Buford Allen.

### Costs a Buck to Duck Meetings in Mt. Vernon

At a special meeting of Local 372, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, a resolution was adopted making attendance at one meeting in three months obligatory. The meetings are held monthly. Those who fail to attend one out of three must pay a \$1 fine.

### Vote on Strike Faces Rice-Stix St. James Union

In a letter addressed to the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company of St. Louis, the union called the firm's attention to the fact that its production manager and foremen were continually harassing union workers in its St. James, Mo., plant. Workers active in the unionization of the shop were special targets, the union said, and warned that unless the relations between the company and the workers were properly adjusted the union would be compelled to take a strike vote.

John Hennigan, vice president of the firm, met with union representatives June 23 and started a series of talks, which, it is hoped, will avoid the necessity for drastic action.

### Atchison Installation

The installation of Local 388, Atchison, Kansas, was held at a special gathering June 18. Wave Tobin, manager, Kansas City Joint Board; Esther Smith, organizer, and a number of others were among the speakers.

### Dallas Cutters Installed; Asking NLRB Election

Installation of newly created Local 287, Dallas cutters, took place June 15, with members, their families and a large gathering of guests present.

Brother Wallace Riley, representative of the Central Labor Union; Don Ellinger, ILGWU organizer; Jack Johannes, ILGWU attorney, and others spoke.

The following were installed as officers:

### Heads Big Shop



Eleanor Burns, member Local 182, St. Louis, chairlady of El-Walker, big cotton dress shop.

### GAINS DEMANDED IN PACT AT LOWENBAUM

In a letter addressed to the Lowenbaum Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, the union gave the firm the 30-day notice required under the agreement for submission of wage increase proposals and other work improvement demands. The company is producing dresses from \$22.50 to \$81 per dozen at two shops, one in St. Louis and one in Sparta, Ill.

In addition to higher wage scales, the proposals call for paid vacations and guaranteed average earnings for piece workers.

### "Bargaining" Out In Settling of All K.C. Cloak Prices

For the first time in the history of the cloak industry in Kansas City, no piece prices will be set through bargaining.

Until this season, the union officers as well as the shop committee and factory managers were busy bargaining during the early weeks of each season.

The piece rates this season are being set by the time-study department organized last year. The time-motion method for setting piece rates is under the jurisdiction of Frank Fritz, Jr. All piece rates established by the new system are subject to the approval of the respective shop committees.

Officers: Robert Bruce, president; Daniel, vice president; Jack Arnold, financial secretary; Rufus Johnson, recording secretary; Jesse Martines, sergeant-at-arms.

An application for an election in the cutting room of the Dallas dress shop is being filed with the NLRB.

## LOCAL 290 PLEDGES HALF DAY'S EARNINGS TO WAR VICTIM FUND

Local 290, Henderson, Kentucky, at a general membership meeting June 2, decided to work a half day on a Saturday and contribute the earnings to the ILGWU War Victims Aid Fund.

Many members urged unanimous action, particularly inspiring talk was delivered by Robert Lee Williams, an active member of the union, and president of the credit union. Arrangements are being made with the Corbitt Bros. firm for the half day's work. Over 300 attended the meeting.

The following were chosen in the local election held June 6: Ethel Melson, president; Willie Williams, vice president; Robert Hayes, sergeant-at-arms; Executive Board: Ruth Presley, Dorothy Woodard, Lila Griffin, Mattie Cochran, Ellen Hill.

Myrie Zappone, manager of Locals 290 and 299 for several years, has been granted a leave of absence. The union's best wishes go with her in her effort to recover her health.

## 50 Taking ILGWU Labor Course at Madison, Wis.

More than 50 students and educational directors from the Southwestern district will attend the ILGWU labor course opening June 30 at Madison, Wisconsin.

The locals will be represented by the following students and educational directors:

St. Louis: Local 78, Anna Jones; Local 104, Fannie Purfure, Mae Cummings, Ann Kandel, Francis Weiss; 182, Mae DeKarin, Jenni Prygoda; 203, Jewel York, Mary Klaut; 263, Goldie McLaughlin, Sara McKint; Joint Board, Doris Preiser, Mary Louise Sanford.

Kansas City: Local 114, Grace Speck; 118, Verna Rice, Nora Orr; 250, Delpha Lumbie, 270, Mary Paine; 274, Zola Hamie; Joint Board, Ruth Anderson, Eleanor Blum.

Twain Cities: Local 203, Gay Meyer; Local 214, Houston, Texas, Lou Kennedy; 248, Dallas, Texas, Annie Lee Horvitt; 272, Fairfield, Illinois, Josephine Keagy; 290, Henderson, Kentucky, Thelma Hall, Lela Griffin, Rosebud Christ; 299, McLeansboro, Illinois, Margaret Martin, Ruby Geyer; 372, Mt. Vernon, Illinois, Esther Hargrave; 378, Reba Mahoe; 381, Pinesville, Illinois, Elberta Roberts; 380, St. James, Missouri, Marge Brown; 388, Chanute, Kansas, 393, Shelbyville, Illinois, Opal Prosser; 397, Tupelo, Mississippi, Mattie Lou Potete; 393, Sparta, Illinois, Imogene Shortt; 394, Vandalia, Missouri, Naomi Rickard, Carl Brown; 395, Collinsville, Illinois, Mary Hoffman; 370, Chanute, Kansas, Nellie Franklin.

## St. Louis Members Go Rolling Down Old Mississippi



The union had a gay time at a recent jaunt on the Father of Waters.

# IN EASTERN COTTON GARMENT AREA

## Boston Maid Workers Ratify Settlement



After a four-week strike that was a model of peaceful militancy, the workers of the Boston Maid Company, Waltham, Mass., won 10 per cent wage raises and other gains. They met June 9 (above) and ratified the settlement.

## DAVIDSON BROS. WORKERS SHARE VACATION FUNDS

The first vacation fund for workers at Davidson Bros., underwear manufacturers, at West Warwick, R. I., is now being distributed. A check for \$1,341.60 sent by the firm to Vice President Elias Reinberg, director of the Cotton Garment and Miscellaneous Trades Department, was forwarded by the department to William Rose, Fall River district manager, for distribution.

Although the contract was signed April 1, a special clause made the vacation benefit retroactive to January 1, 1941. Thus, the first vacation fund amounts to approximately a half week's vacation pay for each eligible worker.

To be eligible, the worker must have been employed by the company a full year. The fund will be shared equally by all eligible workers.

## CONTINUE BATHROBE DRIVE IN FALL RIVER

Continuing the successful campaign which has resulted in the closing of three Fall River bathrobe shops, ILGWU organizers under the direction of William Rose, district manager, are now concentrating upon three more plants.

The campaign is on in full swing at the Auerbach Bathrobe, employing 150, Dunham Roys, employing 80, and Troy Clothing Specialty, employing 150 workers.

Shops which have already signed union agreements include Primrose, Monarch and Ken Kord Garment, employing more than 200 workers.

## Bloomers Get Vacation Checks

Vacation pay checks were distributed last week to 310 bloomers in five Eastern Cotton Garment Department shops. The checks were forwarded by Vice President Charles Kreindler, manager of Local 25, the New York Bloomers' Union. The complete sum, including vacation funds for members of Local 25 as well as out-of-town shops, was sent Brother Kreindler for distribution by the employers' association.

More than 600 workers received vacation pay in these five out-of-town shops. They are located in Trenton, N. J., Wilmington, Del., Mahanoy City, Pa., Strasburg, Pa., and Bangor, Pa.

## ALPENA DISTRICT BEGINNING TO FIND ITSELF INDUSTRIALLY; MORE JOBS AND HIGHER PAY THE RULE WITH NEW PLANTS

By Abraham Ficklin, General Organizer

What happens when a community loses its fears is best illustrated in what is happening in the Alpena area.

Members of the union, like all followers of social history, will recall that the ILGWU conducted a strike in the Alpena area that was one of the bitterest industrial struggles in the history of the cotton garment industry.

In spite of the admitted opposition of the women employed in the dress factories in the four cities comprising the Alpena area, the strike was greeted by definite opposition on the part of the business interests of those communities. It is important to note that the small business men, of the communities involved, would unhesitatingly express what they thought of the Alpena Garment Co.—privately. But they publicly participated in the fear-creating agencies that led perilously close to vigilantism.

There were a few business men in each community who, like ministers of the gospel and professional men, protested, but these were in a minority. They deserve much credit because they were effective if not decisive in their protests.

Some six months after the settlement was made the country was astonished by the announcement that the Alpena Garment Company was liquidating. Accompanying this announcement came a vicious publicity barrage against the ILGWU and the Wage and Hour Act.

Unable to adjust themselves to

modern business conditions the owners of the Alpena Garment Co., aided by clever if inventive publicity men, lashed out against the union as unreasonable and the Wage and Hour Act as a vicious piece of legislation designed to destroy small-town industry.

The public at large reserved judgment, but a small group of labor haters throughout the country seized the opportunity not only to denounce our union and unions in general, but tried to stir up opposition in small communities throughout the country to the Wage and Hour Act.

The liquidation of the Alpena Garment Company carried tragic consequences to its workers at the time. But within four months things began happening in the Alpena district. They must have been a deep source of mortification to the behind-the-times crowd that backed the Alpena Garment Co.

First was the announcement by the four different Chambers of Commerce in the Alpena area that since

## DRIVE TO CONTINUE

New 40½ Hourly Minimum Will Aid Forthcoming Underwear and House Dress Union Drive; Won by International's Prestige

By Elias Reinberg, V. P.

Director, Cotton Garment Department

With the approach of the Fall season, the successful organization drive which marked the past few months will continue on an intensified scale. What we have already won, we must make permanent; simultaneously, we must expand our primary organization work in the non-union areas. Every day that passes

must bring us that much nearer to our goal of complete unionization of the territory.

As we write, plans are being prepared for an "all-out" underwear and cotton garment house dress campaign which will bring the full resources of the International into play on this important front. The drive in this department will move from Buffalo to Portland, Maine, down to Delaware. Every staff organizer, every active member must be on the alert to strengthen the union in the coming months.

A great incentive to this campaign will be the new 40-cent minimum for unorganized workers recently recommended in Washington. As the thousands of non-union workers receive their higher wages, they must be informed of the fact that it was solely the prestige and strength of the International which won these new minimums.

They must be told over and over again the story of the International's drive campaign to help pass the Wage-Hour Law through Congress and put it on the statute books. They must be told of the fight the International put up first to win the 35-cent minimum in 1939 and now the 40-cent minimum. One of our greatest assets in any organization drive is the prestige on the committees which recommended the new minimums of the officers of the International, headed by President Dubinsky.

These are facts of vital importance to all non-union workers—and we must bring the truth to them. If we do only this, any intelligent worker will be able to answer the national question—"If the union can win these gains for us while we are not yet members, how great will be the future if we join with our fellow garment workers in a strong, powerful democratic organization?" Let us double and redouble our efforts. We can build our organization to unthought-of heights by an enthusiastic, energetic campaign.

they were no longer under obligation to the Alpena Garment Co., they proceeded to attract and build industry on the basis of skilled labor within their communities. The leader among them, and, strangely, they had formerly been the most impoverished of the four cities, Onaway, paved the way. This town, where practically no men had been employed formerly, found itself completely cut off. An employer, turned down by the Alpena Chamber of Commerce when appealing for space and help, was solicited by Onaway. The result was that in Onaway where only 90 women had been employed 200 workers now have jobs at a minimum wage five cents an hour more than had been paid by the Alpena Garment Co. Chatterbox now has a small plant making snow suits, and Alpena has a plant making government leggings while another plant is knitting for space. Two of the three plants are completely unionized and the third is on the way.

It looks as if the ultimate result of the Alpena Garment Company's liquidation will be a large number of plants coming into the Alpena district cities, giving more jobs and paying higher wages. And this is more important—there will be no single giant company dictating the policies of the four cities and stifling their industrial growth.

The liquidation of the Alpena Garment Company is beginning to turn into a blessing for the communities formerly dominated by that company's policies. Now that these communities have lost their fears, they can and will go ahead with real industrial progress.

## Solidarity Won for Belle Knit Workers

## 500 ATTEND ANNUAL PENNA. UNITY OUTING

More than 500 members of Cotton Garment Department locals attended the annual Pennsylvania "Unity Outing" week-end June 28-29. Among those present were Vice President Elias Reinberg, Department director, and David Gindoff, state supervisor. Among the locals represented were Allentown (Local 111), Easton (Local 234), Harrisburg (Local 108), Pottsville (Local 255), Reading (Local 93), Beraragon (Locals 109 and 131), Shamokin (Local 148), Strasburg (Local 242), Sunbury (Local 265), Wilkes-Barre (Local 249), Trenton, N. J. (Local 217), and Wilmington, Del. (Local 228).

MARCH AGAINST PREJUDICE  
EMBRAGO FOR MEAS.



Workers of the Belle Knitting Mills, Sayre, Pa., after a short strike won their demands. The contract was signed June 30. Above is shown one of the strike meetings which listened to serious talks and lively music with equal avidity.



# THE GREAT ILGWU DRAMA SPOKE

## DRESS PRESSERS IN ADVANCE IN LGWU SOFTBALL TOURNNEY

With one-half of the ILGWU Softball Tournament completed, undefeated Local 60 still continues to lead in the race for the championship. Displaying a record of six straight victories, the "Pressers" seem to have the situation well in hand. The only likely menace to their lofty perch is the Workmen's Circle team which has a record of four victories and one loss, that loss caused by Local 80. These two contending teams, however, still have to meet one more so that the issue is far from being closed.

Following are the results of games played during the last two Saturdays.

At Boys High Field on June 14, Local 80 doing its scoring in three hit innings pounded out at 11:59 p.m. over Local 46. P. Rosenbaum pitched all the way for "60" and scattered 10 hits.

At Erasmus Field Workmen's Circle did a workmanlike job on the Athletic Center, polishing it off to the time of 9:10.

On Sunday, June 15, Local 46 defeated Local 91, 7 to 6, at Playland, Rye Beach. This game was one of the attractions of the annual Local 46 boat ride and sailing.

On Saturday, June 21, at Erasmus Field Local 60 trounced Local 66 by a 10 to 5 score. Tobin of "60" pitched all the way and save for a little trouble in the first inning turned in an excellent job. The second game of the afternoon at Erasmus proved to be the most exciting of the tournament thus far, with "40" finally defeating the Athletic Center in the last of the ninth by a score of 15 to 14. There was scoring in every inning but the fifth and although "40" managed to maintain a slim lead all during the game, the contest kept one on edge throughout. The Athletic Division managed to tie up the game with three runs in the first half of the ninth but could not keep "40" from pushing over its winning tally in its half of the inning.

At Boys High Field, Workmen's Circle managed to stick close to

Local 60 by pounding out a 12 to 4 victory over Local 91.

The tournament promises some thrilling contests during the second half. Come out to the games next Saturday for an afternoon of good fun and good softball.

### Athletic Center Gym, Tennis Courts Are Now Open to ILG Members

The Summer gym and tennis program is in full swing. The Concourse Tennis Club at 162nd Street and River Avenue in the Bronx and the Sterling Tennis Courts near Ebers Field in Brooklyn are now available to all union members on Saturday afternoons. The Bridge Plaza Tennis Courts in Long Island City, across the Queensboro Bridge, are also available on Wednesdays from 6 to 8 p.m. Season passes at the very low cost of 50 cents will admit members to any court during scheduled periods.

The outdoor gym and swimming pool of the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, is an ideal spot for a workout and swim every Tuesday evening. One such period a week will leave you unbelievably refreshed.

For information on either gym or tennis get in touch with the Athletic Division at 2 West 16th Street.

### Get Your Share of Bargains



Leon Peters starts checking out countless wardrobe trunks loaded with "Pins & Needles" costumes in preparation for bargain sale open only to ILGWU members. See "ad."

### L. A. Softballers Take Opener in Landslide

Scoring at will, the Los Angeles ILGWU softball team defeated Lambert Distributors, 22 to 2, in the opening game of the city's topnotch night league.

The union team won two out of three of the practice games played before league competition began.

### "AMERICAN SWAY" GIVEN AT UNITY BY "91" TROUPE

While a new war front was being opened in Europe, while the planes and bombs of Hitler and Stalin were writing a new double cross on troubled skies, 400 members of Local 91—representatives of some 18 different nationalities—were effortlessly living up to the slogan, "having a 91'derful time" at Unity House during the week-end of June 30 to 32.

Good-will was the keynote of the week-end. For a moment it appeared that there might be difficulty when it was discovered the registration for the week-end was so unremiss that there was not room for everyone. But the spirit of co-operation conquered all.

Both the weather and the international situation conspired to provide the gay week-end party with a perfect background. While New York City was trying to a crop in 94 degrees, Unity House guests were nestled into the cool quiet lake, or laying around in the lush green grass, or slipping a long line rickety on the high-perched porch.

When the high point in the program was reached on Saturday night, the God of War set Nazi Germany to war against the Soviet Union—a dramatically fitting background for "The American Sway" presented by the drama group of Local 91.

In the introduction to the program of "The American Sway," distributed to the Unity House audience, it was stated:

"We wish Herr Hitler, Mr. Duce, and Stalin that you could also be with us to see the show. Believe us, we do. You'd get a chance to see the stuff America is really made of."

For nearly a solid hour and a half the 1,000 persons who were in the audience at the newly decorated social hall applauded and cheered both the entertainment and the meaning of "The American Sway." They were happy; happy to know that they lived in a land where the talents of shop girls could find expression, where the voices of workers could be heard freely; happy to learn that the democracy we enjoy in America, as depicted in the fast moving show, was constantly expanding and that it could continue to grow through the efforts of labor.

The audience indicated that it knew the meaning of the show when it greeted with thunderous applause Greenberg's statement that, "In this dramatic group, as in our union and nation, vastly different nationalities work and live together in peace and harmony."

Following the show: the more than 400 members of the "91" party poured into the elegant dining hall for a midnight supper. It was less a supper than a carnival. People ate little and sang much. They sat little and danced much.

Until the wee hours of the morning, the trees and walls of Unity rang with echoing joy.

To many in the "91" delegation, the Unity "experience" was rather new. These new members, who were visiting the House for the first time, gaped at the wonders of the ILGWU summer home, and, according to their fellow workers, have continued to pour out tales of joy.

Albany—Shortages of labor are appearing in some non-defense industries as well as in defense plants in New York City, according to an April analysis of labor market conditions in the metropolitan area, Milton O. Loysen, executive director of the division of placement and unemployment insurance, State Labor Department, has announced.

### RCA Victor Record Album "I HEAR AMERICA SINGING"

Music by George Kleinsinger

JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ILGWU RADIO CHORUS  
Metropolitan Conducted by SIMON RADY

VICTOR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA  
Conducted by NATHANIEL SCHULKREY

Specialty Reduced Rates  
To ILGWU Members  
Music Room, 133 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.

### Students Get An Eyeful at the ILGWU



Professor Henry Callard and his class in social problems from Millbrook School, Millbrook, N. Y., stop to read a copy of "Justice" on their recent tour of ILGWU headquarters. It's obvious they find much to interest them in the paper. The tours to points of social interest become material for discussion in school classes.

### Newspapers Greet "America" Record With High Praise

"I Hear America Singing," so successfully presented by the Cultural Division at the last convention of the ILGWU at Madison Square Garden, has been recorded and released by RCA Victor with the eminent Metropolitan baritone, John Charles Thomas and the ILGWU Radio Chorus.

Critical acclaim was widespread and album sales are assuming unusual proportions. To quote from just a few of the criticisms:

"WORLD TELEGRAM, N. Y.—'Good... should be great success... I predict an enormous number of sales.'"

"PM, N. Y.—... one of the best."

"COMM. APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.—John Charles Thomas with an able chorus catches the rugged virility of Walt Whitman in this recording of 'I Hear America Singing.'"

"REGISTER, Des Moines, Iowa.—'Mr. Thomas is accompanied by the ILGWU Radio Chorus... Their performance is first rate.'"

"VINDICATOR, Yonkers, N. Y.—The Chorus is an excellent one, well trained, with good balance and quality of tone, from soprano to deep bass."

The music to the famous poetry was composed by George Kleinsinger. The Chorus was conducted by Simon Rady.

Special arrangements have been made with the Music Room, Victor Distributors, 133 West 44th Street, New York City, for ILGWU members to receive a substantial reduction upon presentation of their union books.



N. Y. Dress Label, actual size

# WITH THE ILGWU IN TORONTO

## Cloak Workers Get Second War Bonus

By H. D. Langer,  
Manager

The Toronto cloakmakers obtained a 7 per cent wage increase last month to compensate for the rising cost of living, the second such increase in 18 months.

Professor Pinkelman, the impartial chairman, together with a mixed commission of union and employer representatives, acted in this matter. N. Cohen, Joint Board chairman, and A. Kirzner, business agent, appeared for the union; Messrs. Charney and Lewis argued the case for the employers. The writer presented the union's argument in behalf of the cloakmakers.

After several sessions, Chairman Pinkelman granted the cloak workers an additional increase of 7 per cent to become effective July 1. This brings the total of wage raises above the agreement rates to 14 per cent.

The leadership and the rank and file of the union have the award with jubilation. When the board of directors of the union proposed that the members contribute a sum equal to our week's pay increase to the union's treasury for a reserve fund, the proposal was approved unanimously.

The union in Toronto is at present busy with price settlements. The central adjustment committee, an agency for checking on price settlements, has been instructed to be particularly vigilant this Fall season, as the cost of 7 per cent increase becomes effective.

The Toronto Cloakmakers' Union again showed its loyalty to the cause of democracy by purchasing \$1,000 of Government Victory Loan Bonds. Union spirit and members also bought these bonds.

The Toronto ILGWU suffered a severe loss recently in the person of Joseph Deser, vice chairman of Local 14, and a veteran trade unionist. Hundreds of members came to pay their last respects to the deceased. Brother Deser's fine character and clean record have left an indelible mark on our movement in this city.

## Dress Union Now On Sound Basis

By Samuel Kraisman,  
Superior

The obstacles in the way of a well-managed and democratically conducted union in the Toronto dress industry have finally been swept away after a year of hard effort. Local 72 has definitely entered upon a happier, brighter and more secure era.

Today the union is in full control of work conditions in the dress trade. It is respected by the employers, has gained prestige in the local community and is commanding the respect of the workers.

Union meetings attract our members to cheer and speak their minds and express judgment without fear that some outside force or influence is running their union. The Toronto Cutters' Union, Local 193, though still a young organization, is performing like a veteran group and is earning a wholesome influence in the shops.

Local 72 is now sound both organizationally and financially. Old debts have been satisfactorily reduced and the members are acquiring the sound habit of meeting their obligations to the union.

With the disappearance of practically all the union's financial troubles, the dress shops as a result of the war boom are now planning to put through measures that will enhance the earnings of our workers in the dress shops.

This general improvement has been possible because the administration, the Joint Board and the

cutters' local have been working with proper coordination and undivided loyalty. We are now entering on the second year of our work with full confidence that this harmony among all our constructive groups will continue uninterrupted as we go on building the dressmakers' union of Toronto into a fine ILGWU group.

## Hub City Honors Vice Pres. Kramer For Long Service

Vice President Philip Kramer, manager of the Boston Joint Board, was honored June 7 at a dinner widely attended by labor notables to mark his fifteenth anniversary as an ILGWU officer. The dinner was held in the main ballroom of the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

All locals in Boston and vicinity sent delegations to felicitate Brother Kramer.

Among the guests and speakers were James T. Moriarty, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor; Nicholas Morriery, president of the State Federation of Labor; John J. Kearney, president of the Boston Central Trades and Labor Council;

## First N. J. Plastic Agreement is Signed



The large Cellulastic Corporation (see story) has signed with Local 132, the first fruit of a New Jersey drive conducted by the union. First man on the left (seated) is Martin Feldman, Local 132 manager.

## BALTIMORE TRADE AND UNION NOTES

By Samuel Caplan,  
Manager Baltimore ILGWU Joint Board

After many conferences and many objections, Baltimore's cloak employers have agreed to a 10 per cent wage increase. The increase goes into effect for the Fall season. The shops are starting to work on Fall lines now and should be humming by July 4. The increase affects both time and piece workers.

Summer dress lines have been completed and there will be no work for a couple of weeks. Strauss, Boyer & Strauss has put into effect the week's vacation with pay provided for in the February contract. The recently organized cotton dress shops are showing great improvement in union spirit, because their pay envelopes demonstrate the difference between settling prices with the aid of a union committee and union representative and having the employer hand out what he decides is a "fair" price.

The cotton garment organization drive is in full swing. Our four groups have taken up the wide territory between Martinsburg, W. Va., and Delmar, Del. The shops they are trying to organize have violated Wage and Hour regulations and some of them are being called before the Wage and Hour Board.

All locals affiliated with the Joint Board are planning a picnic for all members and the committee is working hard to make it a success.

Miss Mary Capugno of the Joint Board office staff has become engaged to Salvatore Casale.

## Plastic Workers Score Victories In Strong Drive

Last month will be remembered in the history of Local 132 as one of its most successful months in the organizational field.

The Bowcraft Co. signed a contract after a four-week strike. Most of the workers there were young girls facing their first strike experience. But they behaved like true veterans. Picketing was carried on for 12 hours a day in a spirit of assured victory. Unable to cope with such determination, the firm yielded.

The Cellulastic Corp., one of the largest firms of its kind, employing over 300 workers at the peak of the season, has signed with the union. This marks the first union contract in the plastic industry in New Jersey and the first shop organized by Local 132 in that state since the drive started in the Spring.

## Museums Will Help

(Continued from Page 6)  
and storing these details in your memory. You absorb culture by observation and practice.

The Brooklyn Museum contains collections of the fine arts from peoples with a literary background, and also one of the world's great collections of pre-historic arts of America. Its African collection is just as notable as its collection from the great weavers of pre-historic Peru. Here, you can compare the two kinds of art and learn their relative values. No other city on earth today offers such opportunities.

The Museum of the City of New York gives a cross-section of the cultural life of this city from the old days of New Amsterdam, in the 17th century, until modern times. No citizen of New York, in or outside of the apparel industry, but should be familiar with these collections, and know something of the social and artistic background of the great metropolis. These collections are particularly rich in costumes that have been worn at various times by the citizens of this city.

The history of the costume arts in this city and in Europe, and in every other region where costume designing rose to the dignity of an art, in one respect, is the same. The creative designers came from the industry itself. They were apprentices, workmen, and then designers and leaders. Every bit of information they acquired had a value in their later work. It is important that we learn everything we can about the industry in which we are concerned because this knowledge will enrich our lives and enhance the satisfaction we take in doing good work. In creating things of use and beauty for the society in which we live.

There are many things that museums might do to aid those now engaged in our needle and fabric industries to create a more solid industry and a greater art, and a richer understanding of the dignity and satisfaction that goes with work well done and thoroughly understood. I hope later to refer to specific phases of this problem, but the first necessity for any improvement in existing museum service is that large numbers of the members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union should become familiar with the resources now available in our museums and should use museums as laboratories for study. Observation and imagination to improve our own designing.

When did you last go to a museum? What did you see of interest? New York City has the world's greatest museums. They belong to the people. Do the people really use their own treasures? Democracy is not a mother of emotion. It is the fruit of the intellect.

## SOCIAL BUILDING

ILGWU Vice President and Mrs. Gertrude J. Heller announced the engagement of their son, Benjamin Gertrude, on June 13 to Mrs. Seymour Adler.

## ILGWU SPIKES LIES SPREAD BY LEADERS OF NEWSPAPER GUILD

Emphasizing the fact that the ILGWU will continue to support every genuine Guild strike in the future as it has on all occasions in the past, President Dubinsky, in a strong telegram to the American Newspaper Guild convention, Detroit, June 28, stressed the fact that the so-called strike provoked by the Communist-dominated New York Guild on the Jewish Day was an irresponsible adventure inspired for political purposes only.

President Dubinsky said he was certain that the "censure" passed by the convention did not represent the true sentiment of the membership which had seen the ILGWU give full moral and financial support to every other Guild strike in all parts of the country and did not know that The Day "strike" was dual unionistic in origin.

The condemnation by the ILGWU of the "strike" on the Jewish Day was based on the fact that the Guild "raided" the membership of the Jewish Writers' Union, an organization 29 years older than the Guild, which had established a closed shop, very high wages and life-job security for the writers on The Day and the other two New York dailies. The Guild contract, covering the commercial employees, had several months to run at the time the "strike" was called. The big majority of The Day writers, members of the Jewish Writers' Union for over a quarter of a century, are at work on the orders of their union.

The nature of the "strike" was clearly apparent to the responsible New York labor movement. Joining the ILGWU in condemning it as Communist-manuevered were all bona fide trade union representatives over 500,000 members and the big Jewish cultural and fraternal organizations fully familiar with the facts on the Jewish newspaper field. The typographical unions working on The Day have joined in that condemnation.

The attacks on Dubinsky for his stand against the strike were the usual accusations of "war-mongering" which represented the position of the Communist Party in its bitter contest with the Jewish program of the United States and American aid to Britain. The word "war-mongering" disappeared from the Communist vocabulary the moment Hitler attacked Russia.

## Norfolk Cloakmakers Get 10% Wage Increase

Eighty Norfolk, Va., cloak workers, members of Local 202, employed at the Pashon Garment Co. factory of that city, obtained a wage increase of 10 per cent last week.

The contract with the Norfolk firm contains a provision which gives the union the right to call for a wage boost "to meet the rising cost of living."

Vice President Charles Kreindler, negotiated the wage raise.

# CUTTERS COLUMN

## LOCAL 10

By Mildred Nagler, V.P.  
Manager, Local 10

The drive by American trade unions to aid British labor has gained momentum in recent weeks. An organization, headed by Matthew Wolf and composed of AFL and CIO unions, has been set up to push this drive which will reach its peak during the Aid British Labor Week set for July 14-20.

### Our Bit for British Labor

Out of the \$300,000 already raised by the International for war victims, no doubt a sum will be allocated for British labor. As we have had occasion to say, all affiliates of our organization responded promptly and generously to the appeal.

We are particularly proud that some members of the union are not content with what they have already raised and are continuing their efforts. It is a pleasure, in this connection, to pay warm tribute to the workers of the Philip Shulberg clock firm who have raised \$500 in aid British labor.

Notwithstanding the sums raised in our recent drive, our organization can be relied upon to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Wolf Committee to the end that British labor may be able to carry on the task of defending the ramparts of democracy.

### Prospects for Fall Season

The fact that a number of firms have been operating earlier than the previous year is symptomatic of a trend to better times. With buying power increasing, particularly in industrial centers affected by defense industries, this trend seems as no surprise. All things considered, we should experience a good season in this branch.

Work in the better line generally picks up about July 4. Here, too, prospects look good. The chapter line will get under way in several weeks.

These expectations are based on equal sentiment in the trade and market, and on general industrial conditions, all of which point to sustained production, employment and earnings.

### Warning On Overtime

Recently, a number of cases have come to our attention of cutters in the dress industry working overtime without permission from the local. The excuse offered by these members was that permission had been granted for overtime work in their shops by the Dress Joint Board and they were under the impression that this applied to them as well as to the workers in the other crafts.

We ascertained that permission for overtime had been granted by the Dress Joint Board. Nevertheless, this in no way affects the cutters. As we have pointed out before in these columns, no cutter may work overtime without special permission from Local 10.

The reason for our insistence on this requirement is that we want to goad against overtime where it is not warranted. If there is any justification, the facts should be laid before the local officers and the decision should be made by them in accordance with the best interests of the cutters.

Heretofore, the excuse that the shop was working overtime under a state of overtime by the Dress Joint Board will be of no avail. We will invoke stern disciplinary measures against cutters who work overtime without first obtaining special permission from the local.

### Meetings In The Summer

The membership approved the executive board's recommendation at the June 30 meeting that only one meeting a month be held during July and August. (The dates recom-

### Attention Cutters MEMBERS LOCAL 10

#### REGULAR MEETING

will take place on  
**Monday, July 28**  
Night After Work  
**Manhattan Center**  
24th St. bet. 8th and 9th Aves.

All cutters are urged to attend this meeting.

ended were the last Monday of each month, namely, July 28 and August 25.

In the past, we have found this practice to be desirable during the warm summer months.

### Welcome Bro.

#### Shulberg

The dress drive conducted by Brother Louis Shulberg in conjunction with Vice President Charles Zimmerman is winding up, with a record of success. The latest victory was the signing of an agreement with Kay-Dunhill. Though a number of important firms were unorganized, a few have held out, notably the Kolodney & Myers firm. Nevertheless, the drive accomplished far more than had been thought possible in view of the many obstacles encountered.

We take this occasion to congratulate Brothers Shulberg and Zimmerman and their corps of organizers and co-workers for their very considerable contribution to the organization's achievements of the International.

By lifting the standards in three out-of-town dress firms, they are not only conferring a benefit upon the workers in these firms but are also reducing the disparity in wages and therefore minimizing the

unfair competition to New York workers.

As Brother Shulberg returns to active duty as assistant manager of Local 10, we extend to him a warm and hearty welcome.

### Quitting Without "Good Cause" Is Bar To Idle Benefit Pay

A worker who quits his job without good cause will be disqualified from unemployment insurance benefits for six weeks, according to an amendment to the New York Unemployment Insurance Law signed April 24 by Governor Lehman.

After registering for benefits, a worker who left employment without good cause will have to wait six weeks in addition to the normal three-week period before receiving a check.

If he had "good cause" for leaving, however, the worker will not have to serve more than the normal three-week waiting period. The law does not define "good cause," except to say that it includes wages and working conditions substantially below the prevailing, and interference with union membership.

Judging by the way "good cause" has been interpreted in other states, the term will include strong personal reasons as well as unsatisfactory working conditions. For example, illness, pregnancy, and the offer of a better job have been held to be "good cause" for leaving employment.

The amendment to the law also provides that a worker who quits a job because he does not want to work as all will be disqualified from benefits until he certifies to his local State Employment Office that he is available for work. After certifying to that effect, the length of his waiting period will depend on whether he had "good cause" to leave his employment in the first place.

No employer will be able to charge that a worker left work voluntarily if the worker was told not to come in to work by any person or committee whose right to distribute work is recognized by the employer.

### Summertime Is Hay Fever Time



The Union Health Center allergy clinic is busy these days protecting members from the discomforts of hay fever. If you're sneezing, come around for an exam.



### UNION HEALTH CENTER

By Pauline M. Newman

### Local 91's Health Program

Considerably more than 8,000 members of Local 91 had their chests X-rayed within the last few weeks. That is splendid! The willingness of these young men and women—young in years and young in unionism—to undergo these tests is in itself meritorious because young people do not, as a rule, care to bother about such matters—especially when they are healthy and happy. But the members of Local 91, good soldiers that they are, followed the suggestion of their leadership and had themselves X-rayed.

The reports on these X-rays will soon begin to come in. I venture to guess that the percentage of those who will be found infected with tuberculosis will be extremely low, so much the better. But the value of these chest X-rays consists not only in the discovery of active or incipient tuberculosis in some of the members, but in securing a clean bill of health for the others. In other words, Local 91 will know "who is who" among its mem-

bers in so far as their health is concerned.

Equally important in Local 91's plan for medical care in the amount of \$150 a year for every member in good standing. Many of those who are wise enough to take advantage of this plan have told me how much it has meant to them. As one of them said: "I do not now have to neglect my health. When I have a cold, I can come to the Union Health Center and get an examination, treatment, medicine and even an X-ray, and for all this I pay nothing!" Unless it is a complicated or serious illness, the \$150 takes care of immediate medical needs. This, in addition to the regular disability benefit and hospital assistance plan, makes the health program of Local 91 one of the finest in our International.

### Locals 32 and 40

Locals 32 and 40 have evolved a similar plan on a smaller scale. As the Sick Benefit Funds of these two locals grow, the allowances for medical care will double, increase. Just now, Local 32 is providing its members with eye examinations.

### Balanced Diet

The National Conference on Nutrition has adjourned on a note of determination to educate the public on the value of a balanced diet. The work of this conference has already received wide publicity. It is now conducting a very interesting program on the radio. I listened in the other day and heard Maurice Evans and Helen Menken, the former impersonating the discoverer of vitamins and the latter a girl who neglected her diet with painful and costly consequences.

### Long Branch

The men and women of Local 88 have, in addition to their material gains, learned something about the other ILOU services. Quite a number of the Kay-Dunhill workers have had themselves looked over at the Union Health Center. Most of them showed minor ailments.

These new ILOU members knew nothing about the Union Health Center. They now know quite a bit about it. I am told that they are tremendously impressed with the service of this institution and are grateful to the ILOU for maintaining it.

### "Picketing Hats" Make Hot Days Cool



The Kolodney & Myers picket line, wearing farm-ette hats as becoming as they are cool, bears up under the hot Hartford, Conn., sun.

# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## The Spring Drive Ends

Eastern states.

Summaries of this campaign have been printed regularly in "Justice" for the last three months. At this point we are interested in a few observations which come to mind as we glance back at the out-of-town dress situation of a few months ago and compare it with its present status.

It can hardly be disputed that an intensive move to organize a score of large non-union dress concerns in the Eastern area had, by the beginning of the year, become an urgent need. Employment conditions in such unorganized factories as Boston Maid, Kay-Dunhill, Mayflower, Kolodney and several others in nearby cities had been far below standards obtaining in the major sectors of the dress industry for many years. The several thousands of workers employed by these firms were in no position to demand better work terms in the absence of union protection.

No less depressing was the effect of the sharp competition these important dress producers were exercising on the entire dress market, New York City proper included. It would do little good, of course, to minimize the fact that dresses, all other things being equal, sell like every other product, on the basis of price. It stands to reason, therefore, that these non-union manufacturers and jobbers operating at much lower labor costs found no difficulty in out-selling their unionized competitors everywhere.

It will hardly be a reflection on our two out-of-town departments to say that since early 1938 no effective large-scale organizing activity in this area had been possible. The second industrial slump which occurred three years ago brought about a period of retrenchment, halting all major union campaigns. Scarcity of work, brief seasons and resulting lower earnings are hardly conducive to trade union progress.

The rapid change in the industrial scene which occurred in the second half of 1940 due largely to the revival brought about by the tremendous national defense effort began to affect the garment industry during the 1941 Spring work season. The prospect of a successful organizing campaign soon appeared on our horizon and the ILGWU at once took steps to translate this opportunity into reality. Acting with the sanction of the General Executive Board, President Dittinsky let in motion an organizing machinery under the supervision of Vice President Charles Zimmerman and Brother Louis Stulberg to reach the workers in the unorganized dress shops in the East.

This drive, now being terminated after a strenuous run of four months, can be easily set down as one of the most fruitful in the history of the union. Among its direct results are the unionization of a half dozen of very large dress factories which for years had defied the ILGWU and had scorned collective

bargaining. Even greater have been its indirect results as scores of non-union dress firms in New York City and vicinity have come to terms with the New York Dress Joint Board without strikes. The effect of this campaign upon the major markets can be hardly calculated at this moment. Suffice it to say that the union's prestige throughout the dress industry has never been so high as at present. Without regard for cost and effort it has gone forth and achieved very substantial results. The old adage stands justified: nothing succeeds like success.

The Spring drive of 1941, however, was not confined to the dress shops only. As reported in the news columns of our paper in the last half dozen issues, the tempo of the ILGWU campaign, accelerated by the general revival of union activity, has swept a number of big knitwear, underwear and robe plants into our fold after brief strikes. In the Southeast the organizing wave has brought several thousand knitwear workers into the ILGWU, while in the Southwest and the Middle West the growth of the union has been most impressive.

The coming two months may register—though this is by far not conclusive—a lull in ILGWU activity because of the regular inter-season slump in industry. As the Summer draws to a close, the campaign which has just finished its first lap is bound to resume. It is practically certain that intensified industrial activity in all major industries will continue unabated during the second half of this year. The union drive is expected to roll along on the crest of this industrial wave.

The second lap of the ILGWU campaign in 1941 may switch its emphasis from dresses to cotton garments, knitwear and undergarments. In the latter industry especially the union has a large-sized order to fill. By approximate count there are no less than 40,000 workers still to be organized in the knitted and woven branches of underwear in every part of the country. The overwhelming mass of these workers are employed at standards of labor far inferior to those enjoyed by the men and women in the organized plants.

We have reason to anticipate—if the record of the first half of this year is to serve as a criterion—that the second half of the year will offer no less opportunity for successful union missionary activity. This, indeed, appears to be a year of immense possibilities for the labor movement, as great a year as was 1933. Let's not fail to exploit this matchless opportunity to the fullest extent.

**"Made Under ILGWU Standards"** The dress union label has finally arrived. We refer, of course, to the "New York Creation" tag of the Dress Institute, Inc.

For the last two weeks—since June 16—this label has been going forward to 800 dress manufacturers in New York City who produce 85 per cent of the country's annual output of 90,000,000 dresses. The Dress Institute label will identify these dresses as "New York Creations."

This identification carries the assurance—to quote the Dress Institute sponsors—"of a superior standard of fashion, fit and craftsmanship." To the union and to its members, however, this label signifies a great deal more than an attestation of superior value. It testifies to the fact that the garments carrying the Dress Institute tag are "made under the standards of the ILGWU." To all practical intents this label is the control the union will exercise, through this intra-industry agency, over work terms in the New York dress market.

Of no less importance for the 85,000 workers engaged in dressmaking in the New York metropolitan area is the revenue-producing angle of the "New York Creation" label. The money raised through its sale to the dress manufacturers is to be used in fulfilling the huge advertising and promotion program of the Dress Institute. The union takes special pride in recording the fact that it fathered the project of this Dress Institute and initiated the idea of a label as a means of its effective implementation.

The Dress Joint Board and its leadership, notably



"Maybe I can crack this one..."

Vice President Julius Hochman, in advancing the idea of an "institute" for the dress industry and of a label sponsored jointly by the union and by the employers, may well derive optimism for the future of this remarkable collective enterprise from the experience of a similar intra-industry project in the coat and suit trade.

When the NRA was outlawed in the Summer of 1935, it will be recalled, the coat and suit industry at once formed a "national recovery board" of its own and instituted the "Consumers' Protection Label" as a means of safeguarding quality and work standards in the coat and suit shops of the country. The Coat and Suit Recovery Board, in which the union is a full-fledged partner, has actively promoted the "Consumers' Label," distributing millions of it to the coat and suit manufacturers in every market. In this work of promotion the union has taken an active and frequently a dominating part.

And while there is an apparent difference between the coat and suit "Consumers' Label" and the label of the New York Dress Institute, inasmuch as the first is a national tag while the second is a label for promoting the New York market only, in essence and purpose both are the same. Both represent a collective effort on the part of all constructive factors in the industry to safeguard established production standards. Both are typical of a new era of employer-worker relations in which labor boldly asserts its stake in the welfare of the industry on which it depends for its livelihood.

Thus the old dream of a label sponsored and promoted by the union comes to initial fulfillment in our largest single market, the dress business of New York. We stress the word initial as it is quite obvious that the Dress Institute label will depend in a great measure for its progress on the cooperation of all parties genuinely interested in its success. Without fear of contradiction we may add that, as in the promotion of the coat and suit "Consumers' Label," it will be the union's unflinching interest which will insure for the Dress Institute label a full measure of practical application and thorough enforcement.

## The Cutters' Report

The New York Cutters' Union, our old Local 10, issued last month a printed report for 1940.

In a 46-page booklet packed with essential facts and data, the New York cutters "tell the world" that their local union is "today in better condition than at any time in its history." Considering the fact that the "men behind the knife" have been organized for nearly eighty years, Local 10 is entitled to this measure of well-earned pride.

It used to be said in the ILGWU that "as the cutters go so goes the whole nation." This relative weight of the various crafts in the organizational set-up of this union may have undergone some substantial changes in the last two decades. Still, it will hardly be denied that the cutters are, in more than one sense, the bone and sinew of the union. That's why the moral and material well-being of the cutters' organization is so basic. It is an unfailing index of sound health and organizational upwelling within the whole periphery of the union.

## 1942 Model

